The Pittsburgh Gazette.

ESTABLISHED JULY 29, 1786.---VOL. 91.---NO. 71. FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 20, 1876 EIGHT DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

DAILY GAZETTE.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

—It is promptly denied that Toombs is a Christian statesman.

—Mr. Bowles translates Disraeli's motto "*Forti nihil difficiles*" as "nothing stumps a man of spunk."

—Perhaps the Russian war fever is the disease that has induced Patti to conceal her engagement at St. Petersburg.

—If the Palmetto Rifle Clubs disregard the proclamation they'll pay for it. Whether they will disperse or disburse, remains to be seen.

—Spurgeon refused to take the money a rich woman offered for his charities till he ascertained that none of her relations would suffer from her act.

—"Dear father, come home," writes a Baltimore girl to a Tilden soldier in Indiana. He said: "Can't come, my darling. Got in jail before I voted."

—The U. S. Treasury Department has issued a circular requiring sound cars to be used in transporting across the continent unapprised merchandise subject to import duty.

—The latest instance of "married in haste" was that of a couple united in matrimony on an Erie express train while it was humming along at the rate of forty miles an hour.

—The Californian who has a beard five feet long is a mere downy cove beside the Philadelphia German who has nine feet of beard as the result of fifteen years of abstinence from the razor.

—The man who has been sitting all summer in a public square looking for a job of work lately transferred his observation to a warm bar-room, where he can see just as much and be more comfortable.

—Tilden is getting some hard knocks all round. First Tammany declared for him, then Jeff Davis did, and now Lee comes Olebillallen roaring out his adherence. Somebody pull his coat tail, please.

—The papers relate an anecdote of a beautiful young lady, who had become blind, having recovered her sight after marriage. It is no uncommon thing for people's eyes to be opened by matrimony.

—Janauschek, who is to return to this country to introduce, among other new plays, Giebel's tragedy of "Brunheld," founded on the Nibelungen Lied, favors Boston with her first appearance on the 30th.

—Charley Sing, the Chinese foreman at Sampson's, North Adams, Mass., shoe factory, has been naturalized, and says that he shall vote with the Republicans. He is probably the first Mongolian voter in that State.

—A Boston preacher said to his congregation the other day, in reference to Mrs. Woodhull, that there are "two Victorias in the world, one at the top and the other at the bottom of her sex; let us sing, 'My soul, be on thy guard.'"

—"Kiss-me-if-you-dare" hats are now out. Whether this means only a maidenly resistance, or whether it is a threat that the offender shall be overtaken by the bitter pill of matrimony, the challenged must decide for himself.

—One of the chief results of the election is to convince a large number of young men who made bets that it isn't going to be a very cold winter, and that an umbrella trimmed with fur will be a very comfortable substitute for a winter overcoat.—*Norwich Bulletin.*

—The Louisville *Courier Journal* says "we will have to mourn for Colorado." It is well they have had to begin mourning so early in the year, for when the great and overwhelming catastrophe comes upon them next month they will have been somewhat prepared for it.

—After three days' fighting a jury was secured yesterday at Chicago in the celebrated Sullivan-Bradford murder case, and District Attorney Reed made the opening argument, the defense reserving their right to the same privilege. The taking of evidence has commenced.

—Sir George Duckett, Baronet, of Bramfield Hall, Suffolk, has been fined $125 and costs for assaulting Prudence Rouse, his cook. She "brushed against him with a fish-kettle," and Sir George struck her three blows in the mouth, breaking her jaw and knocking out four of her teeth.

—Ben. Harrison says he don't feel whipped; and the Republicans of Indiana are going to work hopefully to carry the State in November. The figures show that Williams won because more Republicans than Democrats voted the Greenback ticket. That's about all there is of it.

—Jersey justice falters in the presence of Mrs. House's charms, as California justice faltered before the charms of Mrs. Fair. A beautiful woman and a mule's hind leg are properly excluded from every man's calculations when he bets in his belief that he is betting on a certainty.—*Brooklyn Argus.*

—The Albany *Knickerbocker* intimates that Uncle Samuel is about to take a wife. This is only another proof of his remarkable foresight. He wants somebody to sing to him after the 7th of next November:

"Come rest in this bosom, my own stricken dear."

—During a parade of a Democratic club the other night, one of the colored men, which are now a prominent feature in every Democratic procession, stepped into a saddle-room to borrow a bunch, and when he came out the tip of his nose and all of his chin was stark, staring, strangely white.

—The Denver (Col.) *News* says: "There is no longer the shadow of a doubt not only that we have made a great sweep of the State, but that the Republican majority is fully 1,200 on the head of the ticket, and much more on the Legislative vote by counties. We have nineteen out of twenty-six Senators, and thirty-one Representatives in the House out of forty-nine, with a chance of still stronger representation."

—Marshal Bazaine is now residing with his wife and children at Llanes, a little village of the Asturias, where the Count de Mendoza Cortina has offered him hospitality. This gentleman is proprietor of the mines of St. Luis de Potosi in Mexico, and it is through him that the mother-in-law of the Marshal receives the revenue from her Mexican estates. Bazaine has no fortune, and that of his wife was completely absorbed by the expenses of his trial, which the French Government rigorously exacted, even to the extent of seizing a clock of the Marshal and a pair of his pantaloons to meet the balance due.

—Prince Bismarck is not the man to permit any trifling with whatever he may esteem the prerogative of his official position, and it might have been supposed but for the Von Arnim case that there was nobody in Germany not fully aware of this fact. It is scarcely just however, to count that Von Arnim is pursued by the relentless Prince in a purely personal difference. In the administration of the foreign affairs of his government the Prince found in Von Arnim not simply an obstacle to the policy which he deemed wise, but a resolute opponent endeavoring to defeat that policy. Now, in any logical sequence of ideas, the man who holds a post under a government and sees his post to defeat the government policy is not merely in revolt against the discipline, but he is a traitor. This is the pith of the case against Von Arnim. Bismarck defends his policy and his government and makes an example that will save the State the recurrence of similar troubles. At the last moment it is possible that by royal clemency Von Arnim may be spared; but while the case stands on any legal grounds there will be no failure to apply the law fully.

—Barnard Taylor in a letter to the Cincinnati *Commercial* gives this little story: "We are returning to a better moral atmosphere. All the embezzlement and financial dishonesty of the past three years had its origin in that time when Tweed was a power in politics, and half the young men in business were dazzled by the seeming success of Fisk. About three weeks before the latter's assassination, I was, one afternoon, prevented from crossing the upper part of Broadway by some military parade. While waiting there the crowd broke into applause, which gradually rolled nearer. The *gamins* yelled, the servant girls on the steps waved their handkerchiefs, and a great many men of quite respectable appearance swung their hats. I soon saw that the object of this demonstration was a human beer barrel, crowned by the coarsest and vulgarest of faces, and wobbling ridiculously in the saddle. It was not necessary to ask who the person was, but even the caricatures of him were less repulsive than his real self. I trust I may never feel again such a bitter sense of the city's disgrace as I then endured."

—The Peace Policy for the Indians we are frequently told is a failure. But the facts seem to show differently where it has been fairly tried. A report presented to the Board of Missions of the Episcopal Church, now in session in Philadelphia, sets forth that under the teachings of the missionaries employed by the church great good has been accomplished. The missionary, man or woman, settles boldly down in the midst of a dirty, thieving, lazy tribe, and begins to teach them not only the lofty doctrines of Christianity but to work, to build decent houses, and to live in them decently. The women learn to sew, to cook, to make homes for their children; the men become mechanics and shrewd, practical farmers. One tribe alone, owing to the influence of these teachers, are among the wealthiest and most intelligent farmers in their counties, and hold 20,000 acres of land under skillful cultivation. The noticeable point in these results is that the Indians are not only willing but eager for instruction and for help to help themselves, and that they in turn extend aid to others. From one Indian church, at White Earth, the missionary contributions last year reached the large sum of $433,000.

FIRST EDITION.

NASBY.

Mr. Nasby Brings the News from Indiana to the Corners—The Effect Upon the Democracy of that Village.

(From the Toledo Blade.)

CONFEDRIT X ROADS,
(WICH IS IN THE STATE UV KENTUCKY)
Oct. 13th, 1876.

The Corners is itself agin! The noose from Indiana fell onto us like a soothin bam, and diffoosed sich pesce and satisfackshen ez we hevn't expeerenced sence the intelligence uv the first Bull Run.

Think uv it! Bloo-Janes Willyums is Governor, and clean-shirtid aristocracy hes been rebooked! The outposts uv the enemy hev bin kerried—we shel kerry the citadel in November.

I wuz the first to communicate the victry to the Corners, for I helpt to win it in person. I hed bin at Bunkersville, in Injeany, for two weeks, with a party uv Kentucky reformers in charge, wich I votid in that State.

When Tilden wuz nominatid on a reform platform I swore a solium oath that watever I cood do to bring about reform I wood do, and I hev kep my oath. I took fifty reformers from the Corners to Bunkersville. Them Kentuckians—4 zeins for reform ez I wuz myself—voted on average three times apeece, and each uv em, with the help uv some pugilistic reformers that Tilden sent on direct to help me, kep at least three Republikins each from votin. And the whole uv it didn't cost the New York Reform Bureau more than $1,000! Kin any reformer show a better record than that?

Ther wuz an ovashen when I returned with my reformers. The Corners horrered all the naises from the entire naberhood, and come over to the stashen at Seceshunville, to take us home. The cavalcade was met just out uv the village by a perceshin the site uv wich gladdened my heart. Captain M'Pelter appeared on hosback in his Confedrit yooniform, Deekin Pogram kerried the rifle wich he yoosed to bushwhack Fedrel pikkits with, and the rank and file uv the Dimocrisy appeered in the Confedrit gray wich they laid off wen Richmond fell, and the triumph uv the Southern coz wuz postponed.

Deeken Pogram fell on Capt. McPelter's neck and wept perfooselY.

"Injeany's Dimekratic!" sobbed the old saint. "That elex Tilden, and I shall lick a nigger once more."

"Lick niggers!" wuz the Captin's reply, "the Ethiopean will wish he cood change his skin now. The one he I.ez won't be uv much voose to him."

Arrivin at Bacon's that great man put a noo barl on tap, and remarked that now that a solid South hed some show uv regainin her rites, to charge for likker wood be a holler mockery. And with tears a streemin down his cheeks—they wuz tears uv joy—he said:

"Fellow citizens, to the coz uv reform I devote this barl. Likker is free to nite."

We organized a meetin, uv course, that we mite arrange for reepin in the froots uv the victry we had won in Injeany.

We isshoed a proclamation to the carpitbaggers in the county, that we shood not yoose violence to rid ourselves uv em, ef it wuz possible to avoid it, but we gave em notis that we wood meetings uv our own, to em, or employ em in any possible way. We give em notis, also, that votin for Hayes constituted a carpit bagger, and in the intrest of peece we shood promptly shoot every one wich perposed to wantonly outrage us by perposin to do sich a thing. Peece we must hev ef we hev to kill every carpit bagger and nigger in the county to get it.

We warned the niggers that while we desired to live in harmony with em, harmony wuz only attainable by ther observin the conditions nessary. They must know now that Tilden's eleckshun wuz certain that they cood no longer look to the Fedril Government for protecksh:n, and that we held ther fates in our hands. They must resoom ther normal condition or take the penalty.

And the people set to work sternly that evenin to carry out ther noshens. The nigger butcher, at the north end, wuz ordered to leave in ten minits, and for fear that he wooden't, his shop wuz confiscated, and his house tore down. Two nigger plasterers got away, but ther houses wuz gutted, and we wood hev gone through Pollock, only he and the Bigler put up the shutters, in the most cowardly manner, ez soon ez our people sallied out, and laid behind em with Henry rifles and sich, and defied us. Ther never kin be peece here, so long ez these men make that score a rallyin point for the disaffectid niggers.

The next mornin we held another meetin to git our claims agin the Goverment in some kind uv shape. We found that in almost every instance the citizens hed got em too low. For instance, Deekin Pogram hed a claim for a mule, a lot uv sweet potatoes, and six lengths uv rail fence. He hed put this in for six thousand dollars only, wich wuz absurdly low. Enuther hed goes to the reform lobby, and the expenses uv electin a reform Congris must be taken out, the sainted Deekin wont hev more than $1,500 left, wich uv course he can't stand. We raised the claim to $10,000, wich will leave him enuff to take keer uv hisself in his old age, wich he will need ez I shel probably board with him.

Capt. M'Pelter had his claim in for $6,000, which we raised to $15,000, Snaker Burns's wuz run up from $8,000 to $20,000, and so on around. The Corners alone hez claims now ready for hein auted on, to the amount of $345,000, wich wuz the resule uv Federal occupancy uv this seckshun for jest two days. We feel that Kentucky made a great mistake in not seceedin, for ef we hed gone on regularly, and had troops on our soil a month, we cood hev put in bills for ten times the amount. We envy Georgia and them States. But $345,000 ain't bad. After makin all the divvies with the Lobby, and with the members, we shel hev $100,000 left, wich is better than nuthin. I hev made an akkerate calkelashen, and find that that amount will jest pay off what the Corners owe Bascom, and give us a fresh start. Wat we owe Pollock we kin pay by killin him. Bascom hez notified all which owe him to get a claim in readines, and to assign it to him to-wunst.

Ez soon ez it wuz a fixed fact that we hed kerried Injeanny, I bought a set of interest tables, so ez to compute interest akkeritly, and without trouble. We shel date all the claims of this seckshun from the time John Morgan swept through the valley, with some Fedrel troops behind him, and I hev desided to compound every thirty days. I may git it up to a half million, but I think the figger I statid will about kiver it. The alacrity with which they come in since the eleckshun astonishes me.

It spred like wild fire. Men from forty miles away were in with ther claims for me to git into shape, and the front uv Bascom's from thet day to this looks like a Confedrit war meetin'. It is a privilege now, to be a Kentuckian, and to hev a war-claim. With Tilden's eleckshun a new era dawns on our beloved State.

Our anxiety for the eleckshun uv Tilden kin be appreciated. To defeet Tilden and to throw out our claims would be to roon Bascom, and to plunge the Corners into a state uv finanshel distress sich ez we hev never seen before.

The payment of our war claims will wipe off our indebtedniss to Bascom, and leave us nuthin to deposit with him on account, and, releeved uv Fedrel interference, we kin redoose the nigger to his normal condishin ez soon as we choose, and wunst more enjoy cheap labor. Between the two, and the post odlis, I shel hev enuff to keep me till death removes me from my speer of yoosefulnis, and sends me where politix won't bother me, and where likker is onnessary. My sky is britenin.

PETROLEUM V. NASBY,
Reformer.

Tammany Nominations.

NEW YORK, October 19.—The Tammany County Convention met to-day, Henry L. Clinton, presiding, and made the following nominations: For Mayor, Smith Ely, Jr.; for Justice of the Superior Court, John C. Freedman; for Marine Court Justice, Jas. P. Sinnot; for Surrogate, Delano C. Calvin; for Sheriff, Bernard Reilly; for County Clerk, Henry A. Grumbleton.

Marine News.

FARTHER POINT, October 19.—The steamship Ontario, from Liverpool, has arrived.

NEW YORK, October 19.—Arrived—The steamship W. A. Scholten, from Rotterdam. QUEENSTOWN, October 19.—The steamship Dakota, from New York, has arrived.

Tweed's Late Companions.

NEW YORK, October 19.—Mr. Hunt, better known as Richard Tweed in this city, and Mr. Sands, known as Wm. King, who were with Wm. M. Tweed at Vigo when he was arrested, arrived here yesterday from England.

The Dominion Cabinet.

TORONTO, October 19.—It is understood that David Mills, member for Bothwell, will be appointed to the vacant seat in the Dominion Cabinet in the room of Hon. Laird, recently appointed to the Lieutenant Governorship of the Northwest Territory.

The Republican Majority in the Ohio Election.

CINCINNATI, October 19.—The official majority of Barnes, Secretary of State, as published to-day, is 6,092.

ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE.

Election of Officers — A Visit to Mount Vernon—Death of the Late Gen. McPherson's Grandmother.

WASHINGTON, October 19.—The Society of the Army of the Tennessee, at a short business meeting this morning, elected officers for the ensuing year, as follows: President, General Sherman; Vice Presidents, Generals Logan, Cole, Woodworth, M. D., Major Powell, Gen. W. T. Clark, Colonel Know, Capt. Gill, Capt. Steel, Lieut. Stevenson, Maj. W. B. Moore, Maj. Spear and Capt. Laird; Recording Secretary, Col. L. M. Dayton; Corresponding Secretary, Gen. Hickenlooper; Treasurer, General Force. St. Paul, September 9th, was chosen as the place and time of the next annual meeting, and General M. M. Bane was elected orator. Thanks were tendered to the McPherson Monument Committee and to General Logan, who originated the enterprise. On motion of Colonel Markland, thanks were tendered General Babcock, Commissioner of Public Buildings and Grounds, for procuring a design for the pedestal of the monument and for his arrangements in making the unveiling of the statue a complete success. A letter was received, stating that the grandmother of the late Gen. McPherson, who was invited to be present at the dedication of the monument, died the day before the receipt of the letter, aged 99. After some further business, the society adjourned to visit Mount Vernon.

The Society visited Mt. Vernon as guests of the citizens of Washington. A munificent collation was supplied on the boat by a committee of citizens of Washington. On going down and coming up the Potomac river salutes were fired from Fort Washington. At night the members of the Society paid their respects to President Grant.

Representatives of the Army of the Tennessee were received by the President in the East Room of the Executive Mansion this evening. The Marine Band was in attendance, and the reception was one of brilliancy. Mrs. Grant, Mrs. Sartoris and Mr. Ulysses S. Grant, Jr., assisted the President in the ceremonies of reception, at the conclusion of which a very large number of visitors who had thronged the approaches to the Executive Mansion for some time was admitted, and also paid their respects to the President. Among the distinguished personages at the military reception were Gen. Sherman, Gov Shepherd, Gen. Van Vliet, Brig. Gen. Tom Sweeney, who commanded the division that saved McPherson's left, Gen. Logan, and nearly all who have participated in the imposing ceremonies of the past years.

CENTENNIAL NOTES.

Combination Day—Tournament of Knights—Large Attendance.

PHILADELPHIA, October 19.—This is Combination Day at the Centennial. The day was devoted to Virginia, Maryland, Delaware and the District of Columbia The Maryland and Delaware State buildings were gaily decorated, with the national flags festooned and draped from every point of vantage, and also with the flags of all nations. Last night the City Council of Wilmington and the Mayor came in, and in a special car there came Gov. Carroll, of Maryland, and his staff, in full uniform, Mayor Gilbert and staff, Mayor Latrobe, and the City Councils of Baltimore, and a number of invited guests. Governor Cochran, of Delaware, and Governor Carroll, of Maryland, entered the grounds last, accompanied by his staff, and were escorted to their respective State buildings, where receptions were held. A large number of visitors have come in from Virginia, and despite the absence of the Governor, there was a sort of friendly reunion and social gathering at the West Virginia building, where the Commissioners received, and made welcome all from the Old Dominion. At the State buildings of Maryland and Delaware there were large masses assembled to listen to the addresses and attend the receptions of the respective Governors.

Fourteen contestants entered for the tournament, and much interest was shown in the affair. In addition to the prizes previously offered, a magnificent cup of solid silver, engraved with the imperial Chinese Dragon, was offered to the leading knight by Vajun Zeng, the Chinese Admiral, who has been almost continually at the Exhibition since its commencement, and is the fourth man in rank in the Chinese Empire. The crowd at the grounds was very large. Indeed the attendance in ten minits, and for the yesterday numbered 124,000, and at one o'clock this afternoon the cash admissions to the Centennial numbered 144,000, exceeding the attendance on any day except Pennsylvania day.

The admissions to the Exhibition to-day were 160,205 at 50 cents, and 1,240 at 25 cents.

The tournament grounds were densely crowded this afternoon. Fifteen knights joined in the tilting, viz: Messrs. H. Crozier, of New Hampshire, E. H. McFarland, Jr., of Massachusetts, L. Z. Lusby, of Rhode Island, Wm. P. Bryan, of Connecticut, Geo. V. Bacon, of New York, C. D. Chapman, of New Jersey, H. M. Perry, of Pennsylvania, R. T. Kane, of Delaware, B. W. Hereford, of Maryland, E. F. Gallaher, of Virginia, J. M. Hardy, of North Carolina, Z. Nelson Carbo, of South Carolina, C. A. Cox, of Georgia, Chas. White, Jr., representing the Centennial, and Master A. B. Sint, representing the Union. Delaware was the victor, taking eight rings in a possible nine, Centennial second, Connecticut third, North Carolina fourth, and Maryland fifth. The entertainment lasted until almost 5 o'clock.

The South Carolina Troubles.

COLUMBIA, S. C., October 19.—Six whites, returning home from a Democratic mass meeting at Edgefield C. H., near dark last evening, were fired into by colored men in ambush. One was killed instantly and another severely wounded. Maj. Kilne and other United States officers, at the request of whites, went to the spot, and while viewing the body, a white man sent for the Coroner was also shot from an ambush, and his leg shattered and the horse wounded. The meeting had been quiet and orderly.

CHARLESTON, October 19.—A company of the Eighteenth United States Infantry proceeded to Cainhoy, and encamped at the village, relieving the guard from Charleston, who have remained there night and day since Monday last.

Monument to Dr. John Witherspoon.

PHILADELPHIA, October 19.—To-morrow the monument in honor of Dr. John Witherspoon, in Fairmount Park, will be unveiled, and will be attended by the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, the United Presbyterian General Assembly, and a large body of invited guests. The sub-committee of the General Committee of the Presbyterian General Assembly, which has had the work under its direct supervision, consists of the following gentlemen: Revs. G. W. Musgrave, D. D., W. P. Breed, D. D., J. Addison Henry, and Col. J. Ross Snowden.

The Telegraph War.

CHICAGO, October 19.—In the suit brought by the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company against the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company and the Western Union Telegraph Company, in the District Court of Scott county, at Davenport, Iowa, to restrain the latter companies from interfering with the construction of a telegraph line on the Rock Island road in Iowa, on the appearance of the defendants' attorneys to resist the application for an injunction the plaintiffs abandoned their case in that court.

Fatal Prize Fight.

COATESVILLE, PA., October 19.—On Tuesday afternoon two miners, employed in the Chester county iron mines, engaged in a prize fight to settle a difficulty between them. One, Edward Warren, was so severely beaten by his antagonist, James Moore, that he died. His friends then set upon Moore and fatally injured him. The friends of both men engaged in a riot last night, during which several of them were seriously wounded.

A Traveling Salesman Murdered.

COATESVILLE, PA., October 19.—On Tuesday night a young man, supposed to be James Aikens, of Buffalo, New York, employed as traveling salesman for a wholesale liquor house of New York City, was murdered and robbed near Harrisburg. A few days ago he was in Sunbury, and while visiting a draw poker room near the Northern Central Railroad depot, exhibited a roll of bank notes amounting to $3,000.

Politics in New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, October 19.—The Republican Parish Convention to-day endorsed the Independent Conservative ticket for city and parish officers, and recommended that all Republicans vote for it. They also pledged the Republican party to make no nominations for city or parish officers. This action leaves the regular Democratic ticket and the Indspendent Conservative ticket the only tickets in the field in this city.

Reduction in Wages.

BOSTON, October 19.—The wages of locomotive engineers on the Eastern Railroad were reduced to-day from $3.50 to $3 per day. It is understood they will not submit to the reduction.

Terrific Storm.

KEY WEST, October 19.—A terrific wind has been blowing here since last night. The steam tug Godfrey Kleber, from Philadelphia, went ashore on a reef. It is feared all hands are lost.

SECOND EDITION

FOREIGN NEWS.

The War in Turkey.

Servia and Montenegro Resolve Not to Accept an Armistice.

ENGLAND SENDING TROOPS TO INDIA.

The Navy to be Put Into Fighting Order.

TURKEY.

Return of the Russian Ambassador.

CONSTANTINOPLE, October 19.—General Ignatieff, Russian Ambassador to Turkey, on leave of absence, returned to the city last night.

Greece Preparing.

VIENNA, October 19.—Newspapers publish intelligence from Athens that the Greek Government will submit to the Chamber of Deputies a proposal for calling out 60,000 men and demanding a credit of 50,000,000 drachmas, and authority to contract a loan of 10,000,000 drachmas.

Russia's Last Proposal.

LONDON, October 19.—A dispatch from Berlin says at the present moment the powers are supporting proposals which Russia has made to the Porte, exactly the same terms as previously adopted by England. Russia is perforce adverse to solid action as long as possible, and in reply to all overtures intended to weaken the triple alliance has intimated her intention to adhere thereto, and has further pointed out to one power that the supposition that a misunderstanding might arise between Austria and herself was in no way justified by the state of affairs.

The Armistice Rejected.

VIENNA, October 19.—The *Taghlatt* announces that Servia and Montenegro have resolved to accept no armistice.

A Possible Understanding.

LONDON, October 19.—A dispatch from St. Petersburg says Lord Loftas, British Ambassador to Russia, will shortly proceed to Livdia. This is regarded as a symptom of a possible understanding between England and Russia.

BERLIN, October 19.—The semi-official *North German Gazette* this evening announces that it learns from a good source in St. Petersburg that the Czarewitch will shortly leave Levidia for Vienna, Berlin and London, for the purpose of personally promoting unanimous action of the great powers in the interest of a satisfactory solution of the Eastern question. According to assurances given in St. Petersburg circles, the Czar still adheres to his resolution not to act singly or abandon his alliance.

Austria's Policy.

LONDON, October 20.—The Berlin correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs: It is understood that the Austrian reply to the Czar's second letter, while promising neutrality in the event of Russian invasion of Bulgaria, practically reserves for Austria the right of operating in any other part of Turkey.

The *Times'* correspondent at Paris says there is no doubt of complete accord between Russia, Germany and Austria. It can be easily seen that England and France will not break their neutrality. Therefore Russia only has Turkey to face. The only minister of the Ottoman Cabinet who believed Turkey might defend herself and receive European aid has fallen. The cabinet are now convinced that Turkey cannot now counton the accord of Europe in her favor, and that Turkey cannot longer maintain the integrity of the Ottoman dominion of the Balkan peninsula. If they hesitate about the six weeks' armistice, it is because they wish to know the conditions to which they will have to submit.

What Russia Wants

is now known, and the Ottoman Cabinet will probably resign themselves to it. Russia wishes the absolute independence of Servia, the recognized independence of Montenegro, with an extension of territory, and the autonomization of part of Bylesia, and the political and administrative autonomy of Bosnia, Herzegovina and Bulgaria. She wishes to strip off Bessarabia, taken from her in 1857, and to have the liberty of the Dardanelles established.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Troops for India.

LONDON, October 19.—Her Majesty's Indian troop ship Jumna left Portsmouth yesterday for India, with 934 artillerymen and upwards of seventy officers, surgeons, &c. She will embark another battery of artillery at Plymouth. The departure of troops from Woolwich for Portsmouth was witnessed by vast crowds, and the excitement displayed was the greatest since the Crimean war.

The *Times* announces that the Jumna has been directed to call at Gibraltar and Malta for orders, in case circumstances should make necessary a change in the destination of the troops.

War Risks on Vessels.

The *Financier* says a war risk of five shillings per 100 was required yesterday by the Lloyds and various insurance companies on British vessels trading between England, Austria and the East. No business is yet reported in risks on Russian and Italian vessels, but the rates on these would of course be higher.

The Navy.

PLYMOUTH, Eng., October 20.—Orders were received at the Devonport dockyard to complete repairs on the four turret steamships, the Cyclops, Hydra, Gorgon and Hecate, each carrying four guns, and on the ironclad steamer Agincourt, carrying twenty-eight guns. Three composite gun vessels are building here, and two others in private yards are being prepared for commission.

Meeting of the Cabinet.

LONDON, Oct. 20.—The Cabinet met yesterday. All the Ministers were present. The *Times* says the meeting was rendered necessary by the critical state of affairs in Europe, and a large body of important questions. The sub-committee of the General Committee of the Presbyterian General Assembly, which has had the work under its direct supervision, consists of the following gentlemen: Revs. G. W. Musgrave, D. D., W. P. Breed, D. D., J. Addison Henry, and Col. J. Ross Snowden.

The Fast Freight Lines.

DETROIT, October 19.—Representatives of all leading eastern and western fast freight lines met here to-day to perfect arrangements for equalizing rates. The Commercial Express, Erie & North Shore, Erie & Milwaukee, and Diamond lines, running over the Erie, Michigan Central, Detroit & Milwaukee and Canada roads were consolidated, to be known hereafter as the Erie & North Shore line. Jno. Smith, of Chicago, was appointed General Manager, with headquarters at Detroit. A diminution of branch offices located in different cities was decided on. It is understood that a decided advance will be made in uniform rates at to-morrow's meeting. It is also understood that the lines running over the New York Central will consolidate with a new organization.

The Order of Foresters.

CLEVELAND, October 19.—The High Court of the Independent Order of Foresters closed its session to-day. Jno. P. Peel was unanimously elected and installed M. W. H. Treasurer. Various amendments to the constitution were reported, but had to be laid over till next year. Certain amendments to the subordinate ritual were adopted. W. D McIlroyhoyn was installed R. W. H. Supt. Chief Ranger for Canada. A resolution of thanks was tendered ex-Chief Ranger Henry Griffin for the impartial and dignified discharge of his duties. The salary of the High Court Secretary was fixed at two hundred and fifty dollars per annum. The *Forester's Journal* of New York was adopted as the organ of the Order. Adjourned to meet in Covington, Ky., on the third Tuesday in October, 1877.

The California Wheat Market.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 19.—Commercial circles are considerably excited over the warlike news from Europe, which has had the effect to slacken the demands of holders of wheat in anticipation of higher rates at an early day. Very little business has been transacted since the news was received, such small sales as have been effected running at 2½ to 3 cents per cental above previous quotations. Holders generally are asking much higher figures, which buyers at present decline to pay.

A Suspended San Francisco Firm.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 19.—A rough estimate of the affairs of Muecke, Vietor & Co., who recently failed, shows the debts to be about $150,000 unsecured, $180,000 partly secured by bags, and $100,000 due European houses. The nominal assets are thirty cents on the dollar.

Hurricane in Oregon.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 19.—A dispatch from Portland, Oregon, says a hurricane passed over the neighboring country on Tuesday afternoon, blowing down trees, houses and fences, but causing no loss of life.

The Chinese Investigation.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 19.—The Congressional committee to investigate the Chinese question here has organized, and will begin taking testimony on Saturday next.

Republican Congratulations.

NEW YORK, October 19.—The Republican National Committee has issued an address congratulating the party on the result of the fall elections.

Death of Francis P. Blair.

WASHINGTON, October 19.—Francis P. Blair, a venerable journalist and politician, died yesterday at his residence in Silver Springs, Md., age 87 years.

Single Scull Race.

ST. JOHN, N. B., October 19.—The single scull race between Bradley and Ross, two miles and turn, was won easily by Ross in twenty-eight minutes thirty seconds.

Yellow Fever.

SAVANNAH, October 19.—There were eighteen interments to-day, of which eight were yellow fever.

RUSSIA.

An Apology to Disraeli.

ST. PETERSBURG, October 19.—The *Golos* yesterday published an article attacking Lord Beaconsfield, the British Premier. The semi-official *Journal De St. Petersbourg*, to-day expresses regret for the unseemly character of the article.

SPAIN.

The Persecution of Protestants.

LONDON, October 19.—The missionary societies connected with Spain sent an address to Lord Derby representing to him the dangers to which Protestants in Spain were exposed, in consequence of the intolerance of the clergy and authorities, and suggesting that he should invite the co-operation of other powers, especially Germany and the United States, to protest against the continued persecution of Protestants, and to afford them protection. In reply, Lord Derby says: "Our minister at Madrid is taking such steps as he properly can to induce the Spanish Government to put a lenient construction on the eleventh article of the Constitution, so as to secure full religious liberty to Protestants in Spain."

An Explanation by the Holy See in Order.

LONDON, October 19.—A special from Rome to the *Daily News* says Cardinal Antonelli's secretary has apologized to the Spanish Ambassador for discourtesies shown him by the committee which superintended the reception of the Spanish pilgrims by the Pope on Monday last in refusing to admit him and his attaches. But the Ambassador has telegraphed an account of the affair to Madrid, and has received instructions to demand an explanation from the Holy See.

Egyptian Losses.

The *Post* says the Egyptians altogether lost 2,700 men in the recent Abyssinian campaign.

Steamboat Collision.

LONDON, October 19.—A collision occurred to-day off Flushing between the steamers Switzerland, of New York, and the Grebe, from Liverpool. The latter was sunk. The Switzerland has two holes in the bow above the water line. She is otherwise uninjured.

AUSTRIA.

Meeting of the Reichsrath.

VIENNA, October 19.—The Austrian Reichsrath reassembled to-day.

A WRECKED SHIP.

Particulars of the Disaster to the Rydal Hall on the Pacific Coast.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 19.—Captain Foster, of the British ship Rydal Hall, which went ashore last Tuesday night, near Spanish Town, states that the ship was 1,800 tons burden, with a crew of thirty-three, all told. She belonged to the Sun Shipping Company of Liverpool, was A 1 iron ship, four months out from Cardiff, with coal. On Monday they were seventy miles from Furallones by observations. On Tuesday they hove to. All hands remained on deck during the night until she struck, about 8 P. M. The bottom was crushed and she rapidly filled. Four seamen—Chas. Wilson, Geo. White, Geo. Georges and Geo. Johns—attempted to launch the gig without orders. The boat was swamped and all lost, the sea making a clean breach over the ship. In lowering the lifeboat Hugh Williams, second officer, William Wilson, steward boy, Keith Sellein, apprentice, Alex. Barlow, Wm. Baker and James Gomez, seamen, were drowned. They did not attempt to get out any more boats, but stopped on board until morning, when the crew were taken off by a whale ship with great difficulty, owing to the heavy surf. The captain remained on board till 4 P. M. The ship was then left becoming a total wreck, full of water and the decks breaking up. Nothing was saved, not even the ship's papers. The captain attributes the disaster to currents whose strength was not properly estimated. The ship was valued at £9,000, and the cargo at £4,000.

The New Loan.

NEW YORK, October 19.—The *Herald* to-morrow will publish a letter from August Belmont, in answer, as representative of Rothschild, to a dispatch in to-day's *Evening Post*, to the effect that the syndicate was about to stop taking the new loan until Governor Hayes' election is assured. Mr. Belmont says the safety and wisdom of investments in the funded debt of the United States do not depend upon Presidential elections in the opinion of European investors any more than the soundness of English consols depends on whether the Ministry is Tory and Liberal; that the ability of the United States to command capital depends on the universal belief that the country is ripe and that the people will keep their promises, no matter what politicians may say. He points out the fact that while English consols have dropped 2 per cent. and the Russian loan 6 per cent., United States 5 and 4½ per cents have dropped less than 1 per cent. during the excitement over the Eastern question.

—The French residents of New York city have appointed a committee to solicit subscriptions from French-Americans for the completion of the colossal statue of Liberty.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—THE CITY NATIONAL BANK, located at Pittsburgh, in the State of Pennsylvania, is closing up its affairs. All noteholders and other creditors of said Association are hereby notified to present the notes and other claims against the Association for payment.
DOMINICK IHMSEN, President.
PITTSBURGH, PA., October 19, 1876. k85

D. IHMSEN, Prest. J. CALLERY, V. Prest.
J. W. TAYLOR, Cashier.
CITY SAVINGS BANK
OF PITTSBURGH, PA.
(Chartered under the Banking Law of the State of Pennsylvania.)
Corner Sixth avenue and Smithfield street.
Successors to CITY NATIONAL BANK. k82

A MAN
OF A THOUSAND.
Having discovered, in a manner which might be considered almost providential, a positive cure for Consumption and all Lung Complaints, I feel it my duty to make it known in a practical manner by furnishing a sample bottle, free of charge, to all sufferers, my only hope of remuneration being that the medicine will perform all I claim for it. The ingredients are of the choicest herbal products and perfectly safe; sent by Express. Address at once, DR. O'PHELPS BROWN, 21 Grand street, Jersey City, N. J. k39-d48

THE GALAXY
For November,
NOW READY,
CONTENTS:
MADCAP VIOLET—By William Black, author of "A Princess of Thule," etc. PATER DIMITTE ILLIS. From the Spanish of Bonalde—By Mary Alnge De Vere. BURGOYNE'S ORIGINAL ORDER BOOK—By J. T. Headley. THE AMERICAN CHARACTER—By Jane Grey Swisshelm. RESENT ENGLISH FICTION. By W. C. Brownell. COMO—By Joaquin Miller. ON READING SHAKESPEARE. Plays of the Second Period—By Richard Grant White. THE SILENT WOOER—By G. P. Lathrop. MISS RUTH. By E. W. Olney. WHAT SHALL WE EAT ?—By Albert Rhodes. ONLY A WEEK AGO—By Nora Perry. FIGHTING BY MACHINERY—By Tilas Munson Coan. WAR MEMOIRS. From Yorktown to Williamsburg—By General G. A. Custer. ORIENTAL LEGENDS—Why the Gold Tree Could not be Grown—By Fanny Roper Feudge. DRIFT-WOOD — By Philip Quilibet. SCIENTIFIC MISCELLANY —CURRENT LITERATURE. NEBULÆ—By the Editor.
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POLITICAL.
E PLURIBUS UNUM
REPUBLICAN MEETINGS!
Will be Held as Follows:
Friday, Oct. 20, at 7:30 P. M.,
Lower St. Clair Township, at Hays' Office at Beck's Run.
Hon. RUSSELL ERRETT, Col. J. S. HAYMAKER, JOS. M. GAZZAM, Esq.,

DAILY GAZETTE

OFFICE: GAZETTE BUILDING,
Corner Sixth Avenue and Smithfield St.

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Official Paper of Allegheny County.

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KING, REED & CO.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1876

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 48f.

BONDS 2s Frankfort, new 5s, 102¼

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 110¼.

WHAT a magnificent thing it would be to achieve reform through fraud!

WE DO not assume to understand all the inner merits of the Tammany fight, but the withdrawal of JOHN MORRISSEY from the committee to whom was entrusted the arranging of matters, so that Tammany might control the offices, strikes us as altogether proper and right. Now, if Tammany would just dissolve.

O. H. ALLERTON, ESQ., of East Liberty, has been traveling extensively of late through the State of New York, and returns with the intelligence that the Republicans of the State are thoroughly aroused and confident of victory. It will require the most stupendous frauds in the city to overcome the certain majority in the country. Mr. ALLERTON was for GREELEY four years ago, but he is a most earnest HAYES man now.

THE scope and result of the impending war in Europe are attracting the most earnest attention on the part of Europeans. Unless England shall intervene, Turkey is doomed, and will be blotted out from the map of Europe. In any event, her principalities will be torn away from her, and she will be shorn of her strength. This alone must seriously cripple the power of Turkey in Europe, and limit her income. If Turkish power should be driven into Asia, a wonderful change must come over the situation in Europe. While so great a change may not actually occur at the present, it is evidently the purpose of Russia that it shall ultimately be.

THE effect of a European war on American trade and securities is the question of immediate interest. The war with Servia gave activity to the manufacture of cartridges, and will lead to a large sale of arms, doubtless. But the prosecution of war on a large scale will do more than that. Its principal effect will be to largely increase the demand on this country for wheat and breadstuffs, and will thus advance the price. This, with the generally stimulating effect of the increased sale of breadstuffs, will do much to revive all branches of trade. In its direct operations, war is a deplorable event, but this country will not suffer from a general European war.

EVEN the New York *Herald* gives the coldest kind of comfort to the TILDEN cause in New York. It points out that since Mr. TILDEN has been Governor, and notwithstanding he went on the stump and begged the election of a Legislature that would support his policy, a Republican Legislature was elected. An analysis of the vote of the State, for several years past, shows that the tendency, since the tidal wave year, has been steadily and strongly Republican. It also analyzes the votes in other States to prove that there is no reliance whatever to be placed in tidal waves in estimating results. It regards the issue in New York as involved in the question whether the Democracy in the city can harmonize.

MUCH interest is now being taken in the probabilities of the Congressional vote, in view of the elections held and to be held. There were elected, to the last House, 181 Democrats, and 111 Republicans, leaving the Democrats 70 majority. Five Republicans were thrown out by the Democrats, leaving 106 Republicans and 186 Democrats,—or 80 majority. Assuming the elections to have been the true expressions of the people's views, we have 35 majority to overcome their gain. Of these we have gained 10,—in Ohio, Indiana and West Virginia, and have one in Colorado,—which is added to the total number of last year. It is now simply a problem whether we can gain the additional twenty-five needed. It has been estimated that we will quite certainly gain in Connecticut 1, Illinois 6, Iowa 1, Kansas 1, Massachusetts 3, Michigan 1, Missiouri 1, New Hampshire 1, New Jersey 3, New York 6, Pennsylvania 7, and Wisconsin 1. This is a total of 32, or seven more than is needed. Thus the signs all point to a Republican House with the opening of the next Congress.

GRANT'S proclamation and CAMERON'S infamous order thoroughly alarmed the whole country yesterday, and the *great financial centres* were first to give *signs* of it. *Gold* went up *four per cent.*, almost enough to cause a financial revulsion and panic. In any other country than ours it would have had that effect. We sincerely trust that such will not prove to be the case with us. We seem to be upon the verge of some terrible and undefinable disaster, and nothing but the firm determination of the people to work a peaceful revolution three weeks hence at the ballot-box, by turning out the plotters of our country's ruin, will prevent it. The rise in gold means that it is to be *taken off the purchasing power of the laborers' scanty wages*. With the bitter winter upon them, heaven knows what is to become of the poor who are in the midst of enforced idleness—*the result of Radical corruption and misrule.*—*Post.*

The *Post* is either wildly sensational, or inveterately stupid. It published, in the same issue, the price of gold at 109 in its money column. This was about as correct as its declaration that GRANT'S proclamation put up the price of gold. As it knew, the Russian declaration of war sent up gold, and affected stocks generally. The *Post* must have a very low estimate of the intelligence of its readers, if it shall think they will accept such trash, and if they do believe it, they are as stupid as the *Post* imagines them. We will soon have the administration responsible for all the moods of the weather, and this will be sad indeed. Why does not the *Post* charge that GRANT is responsible for the yellow fever at Savannah.

THE Philadelphia *Press* utters words so suitable to the times that we reproduce them. They are strong and pertinent, and to the point: "The American people are sleeping upon a volcano, and do not seem to know it. Precisely the elements that prepared the way for the rebellion, between the first Monday in December, 1860, and the firing upon Sumter on the 12th and 13th of April, 1861, are again preparing to seize the Government. The same leaders are in the front in the South; the same leaders are in the front in the North; the same means are employed to-day that were employed sixteen years ago. It is true, no rebel armies are openly in the field, but the trained veterans of the Confederacy are, each with his own ballot to vote in one hand and a bludgeon or pistol in the other, to deprive the Republican of his vote. South Carolina is a military camp; and it may be said with equal truth, that every Southern State is a citadel for the Confederates and a prison for the Republicans. Yet the Northern people see these signs of revolution and of war with an indifference as amazing as that which they showed for four long months, until they were awakened from their lethargy by the rebel guns fired upon the American fortress in Charleston harbor in 1861." The above remarks are strikingly correct. The sooner the people arouse to their truth, the better for their interests.

SUGAR DUTY COMPLICATIONS.

As we predicted would be the case when the Hawaiian Reciprocity Treaty was under consideration, the proclamation of the treaty has been promptly followed by a demand from all the several countries with which we have the "favored nation clause" that they shall be allowed to pass in, duty free, all articles on which duty is not charged, when imported from Hawaii. Sugar, thus far, is the most important article under consideration. Our readers will remember that when reciprocity with Canada was so strongly urged, some two years ago, we discussed the bearing of this point quite fully. The pith of it all is simply this: We have, in our treaties with several nations, a clause that any advantages which may be hereafter conferred on any nation, shall at once be enjoyed by the nation having this clause in its treaty. This favored nation clause has been regarded as having its chief importance, as applied to this country, in the possibility that we would enter into reciprocity relations with small, or peculiarly situated powers, and that they might thus claim the same privilege. This was the real reason for not granting reciprocity to Canada,—it amounted to the practical abrogation of our tariff system, as the articles on which Canada asked for reciprocity covered those on which we derive our largest duties, and which require the greatest protection. When the Hawaiian treaty was under consideration, the scope of its application was carefully looked after. Sugar was seen to be its largest article of export, and the need for protection on that article was not urged. But the Porto Rico and San Domingo importers now demand the same privilege that is accorded those from Hawaii.

Secretary MORRILL has decided against them, and bases his decision on a line of argument, that practically puts a new, but as it seems to us, logical construction on the Reciprocity treaty. In the first place the privilege of importing free of duty certain products of the Hawaiian Islands is based upon a reciprocal privilege of like character with reference to certain products of the United States, the products of either country entitled to the benefits of such reciprocity being specifically enumerated. No such enumeration is found in either of the existing treaties with Santo Domingo and Spain, "nor is this department in possession of any information, official or otherwise, which it enables it to determine, in case it should decide to admit any particular product of either of those countries now dutiable to free entry, to what extent, or under what conditions, and as to what products of the United States, such privilege would be reciprocated by them or either of them. Hence there would be no reasonable ground of certainty for the belief that such reciprocity would exist, and the duties on importations in question might be waived without any corresponding benefit to the citizens or Government of the United States in return. In the second place, the treaties upon which the claim of the importers is based "may, perhaps be construed to make it optional with the respective Governments to take steps for the establishment of a system of reciprocity similar to that now existing between the Hawaiian Islands and the United States, but cannot in the opinion of the department be so construed as to justify the assumption that such system is by operation of law already established." In the third place, the products of the Hawaiian Islands are admitted free, not by reason of the treaty only, but by virtue of the act of Congress passed expressly for the purpose of carrying it into effect and prescribing the conditions under which only it could become operative, "and nothing is contained in the act, either expressed or implied, which would justify the department in extending the privileges of said treaty to importations from any other country."

It should be borne in mind that this is but one phase of the question, and that there is another side, that will be sure to be presented. This is, that the question is, not whether we will receive certain and specific reciprocal advantages, but whether the other treaty powers have kept their part of the contract in good faith. If they have, for example, freely accorded us all the advantages which they, at any time, have accorded to other "favored nations," and we have availed ourselves of those advantages, it becomes an open question at once whether we are not bound to reciprocate, whether the particular advantages we have are stipulated or not. We simply open it as one of the troublesome issues, sure to grow out of Reciprocity treaties. All such treaties tend to complicate, if not to actually break down our tariff regulations.

BE SURE YOU ARE RIGHT.

The time for election draws near, and in a little while the destiny of the Republic will be shaped not merely for four years, but possibly for all time to come. It behooves every lover of his country to carefully consider the situation, and vote in the light of the highest wisdom. The attempt has been made to create the impression that the hardness of the times and all the corruptions of the day are attributable to Republican ascendancy, and, therefore, that a change will work for the better. Let us calmly look at the facts. Commercial depression has prevailed, for three years past, over the entire world, being more severely felt in England and in certain parts of the continent than here. Does this not show that it is not a local event, depending on a local cause? Moreover, the aim of the Republican party, in its general policy, has been to limit and overcome this depression. The natural and inevitable effect of its policy of protection has been to save our manufactories from stopping, thus giving employment to our workmen, which, if not as remunerative as in better times, was sufficient to give support to their families, and enable them to buy the products of our farmers. The Democracy distinctly pledge themselves to repeal the tariff laws, and substitute free trade, thus opening our ports and markets to the free competition of Europe. The effect of this, as seen in 1857, will be to utterly prostrate our industries, and give ruin for returning prosperity. A vote for the Democratic ticket will, therefore, intensify the hardness of the times.

2. What do the charges of corruption, as applied to Republican officials amount to? We are ready to admit that corrupt persons can as readily get into the Republican party as any other; but we deny that it has amounted to anything like what has been charged. It will be remembered that the Democratic House last winter, spent $1,000,000 in hunting after the rumors and scandals that constitute the basis of these charges of corruption. They were taken, one by one, and hunted even into the private bank accounts of the suspected parties. What was the result? One man who had been a Democrat until he became an office holder,—BELKNAP,—was charged with selling post traderships. One suspicious instance only came to light, and this was not proven so as to secure conviction. Whatever views we may have as to his moral guiltiness, he was acquitted. As to others, no charge of guilt was sustained even by Democrats themselves. Yet with all the advantages of unlimited means, and of compulsory processes, they followed every person, from the President down, against whom even a rumor was current, and ended their search by the tacit admission that they had found no guilt. These are undeniable facts; and yet, so anxious were they to accuse, that they had not the grace to candidly announce their failures, but tacitly dropped their investigations when convinced of the innocence of the parties they were hunting after. In the meantime they found GEORGE H. PENDLETON involved in a disgraceful monetary grab, and THOMAS A. HENDRICKS in the same light,—both shining Democrats. Do we need better evidence that this howl of corruption is false?

3. Who are the proposed Reformers? SAMUEL J. TILDEN and the Democratic party. The former undeniably mixed up in fraudulent transactions that cover a period of several years; a disunionist during the war; the promoter of speculations on the necessities of the soldiers; a perjurer and swindler as regards the income tax; the friend of TWEED, and the present friend and companion of the gambler MORRISSEY; the corrupter of the ballot-box, even as late as the Indiana and Ohio elections. "Do men gather grapes of thorns, or figs of thistles?" Would we, in ordinary affairs, select a known criminal to be our leader in moral methods? His backer is the Democratic party, made up, at the South, entirely of ex-rebels. What evidences of purity does it give? We answer,—that it made an intense effort last winter to repeal the law placing the supervision of national elections in the hands of officials appointed by United States Judges, said appointments being made only on the representation of threatened fraud. Why did they wish to repeal this law? In order to fraudulently carry New York for TILDEN. So amazing and preposterous have been their frauds, heretofore, that their perpetration, by that party, seems scarcely to inspire remark. In one ward, in New York, a few years ago,—a business ward at that,—they manufactured a majority of 23,000. And last Winter, they struggled to open the door for fresh frauds, by means of which they deliberately planned to cheat the American people out of a Presidential election. They Reformers! Another evidence of its purity consists in its policy, undeniably developed, of making us pay the rebel losses of the war. The fact is undeniable. The bills are pending, and they only need the power to pass them. And these propose to make us pay rebel losses of the war, and to include rebel soldiers on our pension rolls. And the bill for losses aggregates $2,500,000,000. Think of this. A man seeks to rob and murder you,—and does kill your son; and then, after a time, proposes to make you pay any damages he may have suffered in the enterprise. Was there ever a more diabolical war than the rebellion? Do you not remember the awful miseries it entailed? Do you wish to pay the parties who brought it on you,—their real or imaginary losses? These points are more distinctly in issue than any others.

4. What would result from a Democratic triumph? We answer, that a spirit of revenge for the past thoroughly animates that party, and that the possession of power would not only be used to indemnify their losses, but to revenge the defeats of the rebellion. It should ever be borne in mind that the success of the Democracy means the ascendency of the Confederate element. They are hopeless of success, except through a solid South. There cannot be enough Democrats elected to Congress from the North, by any possibility, to offset or equal the number elected from the South. Majorities rule; and even were TILDEN President, he dare not fly in the face of a ruling majority in the House. Therefore, a Democratic triumph is a rebel triumph, and means revenge for the defeats of the war, and the privations endured since its close. Are we criminals, that we defeated rebellion? Do we propose to allow the slave whip to swing again, and Southern insolence to be again rampant? The policy pursued in the South shows precisely what their spirit of revenge includes. Men who deliberately resort to violence and murder, for political ends, will not stop at any half way matters in wreaking full vengeance, should opportunity offer. We urge, therefore, that this is a danger to be avoided.

5. Are there reasons to fear a Democratic triumph? Not in a fair election; but we are not to have this, and, therefore, we should not throw a vote away. Never, in all their history were the Democracy more desperate, or more astute in their management. With unlimited means, they have shrewdly mapped out the exact points at which to concentrate their strength, and are bending every energy to success. At the South, terrorism is the policy. At the North, money and fraud are resorted to. We have thus far steadily beaten them on Congressional candidates and popular majorities; we believe we will continue to do so. But in the presence of such extraordinary efforts as they are putting forth, it is not wise to be apathetic, or to give them any complimentary votes. In nearly all Western Pennsylvania they can only succeed by Republican votes. We simply urge our friends to give them none, as it will simply be voting to give ex-rebels an opportunity to revenge the defeats of the war. This will be the direct and undoubted significance of it all. If Republicans stand to their faith, there are no fears.

6. Is the Republican party true to the people and itself? Yes. The evidence is in the character of its nominations, and the spirit of its platform. Up to this day, no charge of corruption or wrong has been made to stand against Governor HAYES. He has been in public life, was a soldier, and was in every way amenable to public criticism, but none has been made to stand against him. The idea has been started that he will be controlled by what is claimed to be the corrupt element within the Republican party. We answer, that element did not nominate, and will not control him. Governor HAYES is not a man of putty, but of independence and strength. More than this, the reform element of the country, led by SCHURZ, CURTIS, and others, is for HAYES. They had as large a share in his nomination as any others, and are known to be in cordial affiliation with Governor HAYES. He is a Republican, but alive to anything in the nature of reform that is practical and solid. We point to these facts to show that the real reform party of the day is the Republican party. It has steadily gained in the estimate of the people, during all the canvass, and we are sure it will realize its every promise in all the future. It is true to the people and itself, and we should be criminal to be persuaded, in this supreme moment, to exchange it for those who dyed the land in the blood of our bravest and best. We do not believe it will be done. We love the country too well for that.

POLITICAL NOTES.

THE Democratic vote in Ohio did not come within 20,000 of the expectations of the Democratic State Committee.

IT appears to be pretty generally understood in South Carolina that no white man can vote for Wade Hampton unless he owns a rifle.

GEN. MCCLELLAN being announced to take the stump again, a Pennsylvania paper inquires if he can do it without calling for reinforcements.

"WE would say to Indiana, God bless you for the triumph you have given us." Thus did an ex-rebel General conclude a speech at a meeting in Nashville, Tenn.

ANOTHER one of those Democratic counties in Colorado has been heard from. The five hundred Democratic majority from San Juan, published from the Liberty street bureau, now turns out to be fifteen only, with a Republican Senator.

ONE of the Democratic candidates for Electors in Georgia, in a speech in Columbus, Saturday night, said: "Our record from Manassas to Appomattox is made, and by that we stand or fall, as to who was right in the war between the States."

THE golden moment of Governor TILDEN'S life—the moment when all his proud est hopes were gathered to a focus, as it were, is past. That moment was when he got behind the door and chuckled over the thought that the American people had indeed mistaken him for a Reformer.

COLONEL INGERSOLL'S epigrammatic remark—if you want to make Republicans, build a school-house; if you want to make Democrats, tear it down—gets a forcible illustration in a letter received by a New York publishing house from a bookseller in Indianapolis, under date of Oct. 14. It is as follows: "Intelligence is at a discount in our State since the election, and we must ask you to cancel our orders for your publications. We shall want no standard books at present."

WE are told that we have nothing to fear. Is the humbling of colored voters into terrified submission nothing? Is the frequent flogging of negroes for political reasons nothing? Is the driving of white Republicans from their homes and property nothing? Is the dispersing of Republican meetings by armed bands nothing? Are murder and assassination for partisan ends nothing? Are bloody riots deliberately planned nothing? If they are nothing, then the diabolical spirit of rebellion was always nothing, too. These enormities would be something very quick in the North. Still, if men *will* shut their eyes to the plain consequences of plain facts, and *will* persist in ignoring the facts while they vote for the consequences, they will have to learn better in that bitter school of experience where ignorance and obstinacy get their hardest lessons.

MR. BELMONT holds up his hands in horror at the freedom of the criticism from which Mr. Tilden suffers, and the overnice Mr. Parke Godwin employs genteel epithets to express his disgust at the slender respect shown toward his favorite candidate for the Presidency. But when did these gentlemen, or any of the crowd of Democratic talkers, act upon the precepts they enjoin in their comments upon President Grant? With what crimes has he not been charged by the *Sun* and *World* and the rest of the Democratic press? What unjust insinuations have they not leveled at his conduct? What foul aspersions have they not cast upon his character? What base imputations have they not cast upon his life and associations, his motives and proceedings? There is hardly a sin in the decalogue which they have not attributed to him, or an act unbecoming a President which they have not alleged against him. His splendid career as a soldier has not shielded him from coarse abuse; his personal integrity has not been allowed to moderate the assaults to which he has been subjected. And the men and the papers who, for the sake of partisanship, have thus maligned the actual President, prate of "decency," and "scruples," and "courtesy," when the mask is torn off the Democratic candidate for the Presidency, and his greed and unscrupulousness and hypocrisy are exposed in the full light of day!

TERRORISM IN THE SOUTH.

The Reign of Lawlessness in the Southern States.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

I have read with mingled feelings of sorrow and amazement the report of the committee of the United States Senate, who were sent to Mississippi last winter to inquire into the terrorism and intimidation by threats, violence and murder, said to have taken place in that State pending the elections of 1875. Being acquainted with some of the members, and having a knowledge of the character and standing of others, I cannot entertain doubts of its truth, especially when its statements are corroborated by recent events in other states of violence and horrible butcheries. No doubt if the colored voters cast their ballots for Democrats no violence would be used, but they are largely Republicans, hence they must be terrorised, threatened or killed in order to obtain the desired result, a "solid South." I blush for my country and for humanity, or rather the absence of humanity. The "shot gun" policy is a national stain and disgrace and must continue to be, so long as not one of the many murderers thus far proved have been brought to justice, nor any prospect of such a result, and not because they are not known, for they are many of them well known—too well known, indeed,—and just here comes in the criminality of the State authorities where these troubles exist. Such guilty knowledge makes them participants in the crime. They may probably inquire, as did a big criminal a few months since, while admitting his own guilt: "Well, what are you going to do about it?" I answer—first, I propose to limit representation in Congress to those States in which there is no violence or intimidation or threats; second, as a necessary consequence, limit the electoral vote in the same way and to the same extent. Any other mode of curing this deadly disease seems to me to be unworthy of our age and nation, and comes far short of the requirements of this Centennial year.

1876.

Not so Funny after All.

A hoax which costs some men thousands of dollars and utterly ruins others when played in the money or stock markets here and in New York city is considered "a jolly good thing" by the capitalists who do not suffer by the cruel joke. They can meet and laugh over the fraud perpetrated, and say what a "clever thing" it was; what a "smart trick" to so successfully commit a forgery to send stocks down a ndshake up Third street or Wall street with a panic and frighten people into selling their railroad shares and other investments at a sacrifice. It may be fun for millionaires sitting in their homes or private offices, but the victims of these heartless hoaxes cannot look at the "fun" in the same light. Commodore Vanderbilt heard the story of his death as posted in New York on Monday "with perfect good nature," and the clergyman whose name was forged to the dispatch announcing Vanderbilt's sudden taking off "laughingly proved an alibi," according to the *Sun*, and only regretted that anybody would have supposed that he would spell minutes "minnits," as in the original dispatch. Both gentlemen deemed it a matter for pleasantry, and appeared to have no feeling for the unfortunates who were injured by the wicked report put on the street to fill the pockets of stock gamblers. It may be a cause for levity and joking in the estimation of New York speculators when they can by falsehood accomplish their ends, but among honorable men it is considered little better than robbery. The canard of Monday was not a funny one, but one that was positively base and cruel.—*Phila. North American.*

The Danger of Ignorance.

A gentleman proceeding leisurely along Munson street, Saturday afternoon, says the Danbury *News*, heard groans proceed from the rear of a house. He stepped back there to see if he could be of help to any one in the distress, when he met with a most singular spectacle. A very large man, short in the neck and red in the face, was on his back on the grass, while a woman with sharp features of an acid cast was holding him down by his collar.

"What on earth is the matter?" cried the astonished stranger.

"Nothin's the matter," retorted the woman, in a sharp voice. "Only the old fool thinks he knows what kind a scarf I shall wear, and I'm going to show him he don't; an' outsiders better look out for their own hair."

The stranger precipitately retired, deeply affected by the progression of the age.

New Form of Cannibalism.

A recent number of a lady's magazine, in its "Housekeepers' Department," informs its readers that "Virginia housewives make the best of pickles." This is a horrible suggestion. We can never consent to any scheme which proposes to make the women of Virginia an article of food. It will be a sad day for this country when cannibalism becomes one of the common practices of the people. Such a dreadful species of diet may do for the benighted savages of Feejee, but we shall be shocked if it finds favor with Americans. This is apart from the question of mere convenience, which is a serious one. No man could enjoy a lunch if he had to hold a piece of bread in one hand and a pickled Virginia housekeeper in the other. She would be too unwieldly.—*Max Adeler.*

One Way to Get Rich.

Nothing is more easy than to grow rich. It is only to trust nobody, to befriend none, to get everything and save all you can get, to stint ourselves and everybody belonging to us, to be the friend of no man and have no man for your friend, to heap interest upon interest, cent upon cent, to be mean, miserable and despised, for some twenty or thirty years, and riches will come as sure as disease and disappointment. And when pretty nearly enough wealth is collected by a disregard of all the charities of the human heart, and at the expense of every enjoyment save that of wallowing in filthy meanness, death comes to finish the work; the body is buried in a hole, the heirs dance over it, and the spirit goes—where?

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,
RUTHERFORD B. HAYES, of Ohio.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM A. WHEELER, of New York.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

CONGRESS—TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
RUSSELL ERRETT, of Robinson township.
CONGRESS—TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT,
THOMAS M. BAYNE, of Allegheny City.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
HUGH MCNEILL, of Allegheny City.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-THIRD DISTRICT,
JOS. M. GAZZAM, of Second ward, Pittsburgh.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-FOURTH DISTRICT,
JOHN C. NEWMYER, of Wilkins township.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-FIFTH DISTRICT,
JNO. GILFILLAN, of Upper St. Clair township.
ASSEMBLY—FIRST DISTRICT,
JAMES D. WALKER, Allegheny City.
HENRY M. LONG, Allegheny City.
WILLIAM H. GRAHAM, Allegheny City.
ASSEMBLY—SECOND DISTRICT,
R. S. FRAZER, Second ward, Pittsburgh.
WILLIAM J. FLINN, Sixth ward, Pittsburgh.
ASSEMBLY—THIRD DISTRICT,
No nomination.
ASSEMBLY—FOURTH DISTRICT,
J. MITCHELL, Seventeenth ward, Pittsburgh.
S. MCELROY, JR., Sixteenth ward, Pittsburgh.
A. H. WEAVER, Thirty-sixth ward, Pittsburgh.
J. M. SHAFER, Twenty-ninth ward, Pittsburgh.
ASSEMBLY—FIFTH DISTRICT,
JOSEPH A. STONE, McKeesport.
W. H. MCGILL, West Deer township.
ASSEMBLY—SIXTH DISTRICT,
VINCENT MILLER, North Fayette.
WILLIAM HILL, Chartiers borough.
PROTHONOTARY,
S. F. KENNEDY, Eighth ward, Pittsburgh.
TREASURER,
WM. MCCALLIN, Seventh ward, Pittsburgh.
CORONER,
JOSEPH A. THOMAS, Twenty-third ward.
JURY COMMISSIONER,
JOHN KNOWLAND, Eighth ward, Pittsburgh.
DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
JOHN HERRON, Shaler township.

Trouble in Sitting Bull's Home.

Mrs. Sitting Bull got possession of a fashion magazine the other day, and was so delighted with the latest modes that she cut out all the colored plates and pasted them on various parts of her body. She says they are a "heap nice," and she wants her husband to subscribe for a year to enable her to wear the latest styles every month."—*Norristown Herald.*

—Here is a business "straw." The incomplete railway returns for September show an increase of nearly eight per cent. in gross earnings, compared with the corresponding week last year. These returns, it is true, do not cover the operations of many of the main trunk lines, but, in view of the low rates prevailing, they show that there has been a marked increase since last year in quantities of freight transported. As the known increase in grain shipments is quite inadequate to explain this difference, it clearly indicates the greater activity in other branches of business as well as in the grain traffic.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH.
Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President, John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents, A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Shinck, John S. Dilworth, F. Eahm, G. Follansbee, Robert C. Schmertz.
Secretary and Treasurer—CHAS. G. MILNOR.
Solicitor—JOHN M. BAILEY.

MY WIFE
insists on using only B. T. Babbitt's Best Soap.

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FOR
CENTENNIAL CAMPAIGN!
AND
TRAVELING PUBLIC.
LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S
Fine Russia and Grain Leather
TRAVELING SATCHELS!
POCKET BOOKS,
HAIR AND CLOTH BRUSHES,
Bunting and Muslin
Campaign Flags and Banners.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
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REDUCTION IN PRICE.
Richardson's New Method
FOR PIANO.
A CARD.
The Publishers, believing the demand of the times should be met, have reduced the price of this famous method for the Piano-forte to $3.25.
They believe the public will appreciate their action. As to merit and excellence there is no book its equal. It stands first and foremost, as its sales of hundreds of thousands will attest. Is attractive, thorough and successful. It is considered by all fair judges to be the perfection of a Piano Instruction book. Price $3.25. Sent post-paid for this price.
Sold by all Music and Book dealers, and used by the principal teachers in the United States and Canada.
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Wall Paper---No. 1.
Wall Hangings, Ceilings, Friezes and Dados in English style, Eastlake and Owen Jones' designs.
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Leather, Tapestry Velvet, Gold Stencil, Pictures, French Corners and Borders, Paris styles.
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American Papers, original designs of all qualities at medium and low prices.
W. P. MARSHALL,
47 SEVENTH STREET, (not avenue.)

Bayard Taylor
SAYS: "I take great pleasure in recommending to parents the Academy at Media of Mr. Swithin C. Shortlidge. I have had an opportunity for several years past of observing the manner in which this Academy is conducted, as well as the deportment of the pupils who attend it, and am satisfied that nothing is neglected which can further both the intellectual and moral development of the latter."
This Academy for Young Men and Boys is 12 miles by rail from Philadelphia. $260 a year for Boarding, Washing, Gas, &c., Schooling Books, &c. Payment Quarterly. No extra charges. Students admitted at any time. Special care and provision for little boys. Individual and class instruction for advanced and backward pupils combining the advantages of private tutoring and school-room drill. Special attention to dull boys. 10 Instructors, two graduates of Yale College. For picture of building, gymnasium, &c., circular and reference in this city, address SWITHIN C. SHORTLIDGE, (Harvard University, A. M.,) Media, Pa. jy4

WELDON & KELLY,
147 Wood Street,
Manufacturers of
Cast Iron, Wrought Iron and Steel
Warm Air Furnaces
For Heating Public and Private Buildings. We make them either as Portable or for Brick Setting. Also, manufacturers of
Family and Hotel Cooking Ranges.
Send for circular. MWF

MERCHANT TAILOR,
B. TIEGEL
NO. 53 SMITHFIELD STREET,
Just received, a full line of CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, for Fall and Winter Wear, AT LOWEST PRICES.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS. DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.
1876. MONDAY, OCTOBER 16. 1876.
BEAUTIFUL AND ATTRACTIVE ASSORTMENT OF NEW GOODS, AT POPULAR PRICES.
Our Opening of Sacques, Suits, &c., of Friday and Saturday having been such a success, we would respectfully announce the opening TO-DAY of another beautiful line of these goods in Beaver Cloths, Matalasse and Silks, trimmed with self-trimming, Silk and Fur; also of large additions to our Dress Goods and Silk Departments, as well as to all other Departments, making our Stock and Variety of Novelties in Fall and Winter Goods, the most attractive it has ever been our pleasure to offer.

A very fine assortment of
Black Dress Silks,
Of the most celebrated manufacture, and a beautiful line of shades in
Plain Colored Dress Silks,
With an elegant line of
BROCADED DRESS SILKS,
In latest designs, all at no advance over old prices.
We respectfully solicit an examination of our lines of Black and
COLORED CASHMERES.
As quality for the price, and extensive line of color and shades will be found leading as usual.
A most complete and attractive variety of
NEW DRESS GOODS
In plain Goods, all the latest shades and newest novelties in
Brocades, Plain and Striped.
We are offering latest styles of
TYCOON REPPS
For Wrappers at 12½, 15 and 18¾c, worth 25c.
WM. SEMPLE,
NOS. 165, 167 AND 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

Ladies' Beaver Cloth Sacques from
$3.00 Upwards.
Ladies' Black, Colored and Fancy Suits of European and our own manufacture, in latest Parisstyles, at lowest prices.
LADIES' SKIRTS.
Ladies' and Misses' Balmoral, Felt, Cloth, Alpaca, Quilted and Satin Skirts, very low.
A full line of Ladies' and Misses'
WINTER UNDERWEAR,
All grades and qualities.
A very fine variety of
Latest Novelties in Shawls,
At very low prices.
CLOTHING, BOOTS, SHOES.
A very complete stock of Gents', Youths' and Boys'
Ready-Made Clothing,
Of all kinds, Overcoats, &c.
BOOTS, SHOES, GAITERS, SLIPPERS AND GUM OVERSHOES.
AT LOWEST PRICES.
WM. SEMPLE,
165, 167 AND 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

A very large stock of Eastern and
Country Flannels,
IN PLAIN AND BARRED,
At the very lowest prices
AT 16 2-3 CENTS,
An extra bargain in Blue Twilled Flannels, worth 20c, very slightly imperfect.
AT 8 1-3, 10 AND 12 1-2 CENTS,
Good Heavy Barred Flannels.
White and Grey Eastern and
COUNTRY BLANKETS,
In all sizes and weight, at very low prices. Special bargains in fine White and Gray Blankets.
Waterproof Cloths in all colors, at lowest prices. Ladies' Cloths, Plain and Barred and
SACQUING CLOTHS
Of all kinds.
DOMESTIC AND
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
A full and complete stock with prices the lowest, as usual.
WM. SEMPLE,
NOS. 165, 167 AND 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

Infants' Knitted and made
Hoods and Caps,
In Plain and Fancy Colors.
White, Colored and Fancy Nubias,
Children's Woolen Sacques,
Zephyr Knitted Sacques,
Misses' and Ladies' Sleeveless Jackets.
Also with sleeves in plain and fancy colors.
A beautiful line of Ladies'
NECKTIES AND NECKWEAR
Of every description.
New Woolen and Silk Fringes
Cardinal Laces, Yak Laces and Dress and Sacque Trimmings.
SPECIAL GOOD BARGAINS
In White and Fancy Silk Handkerchiefs, New Hats and their trimmings.
A full line of Gents'
FURNISHING GOODS,
Merino and Wool Underwear at lowest prices. A full line of all sizes in Real Scotch Underwear.
PLAIN AND FANCY HOSIERY
At very low prices.
Fancy Goods, Tinsmiths, Glass and Queensware at much less than usual prices.
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FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

OPENING
OF
SEAL SKIN
GOODS,
CLOAKS, &C.,
ON
MONDAY,
TUESDAY and
WEDNESDAY,
October 23, 24 and 25,
At which time we will have on exhibition a large assortment of
LADIES'
Seal Sacques,
ALL SIZES.
SEAL MUFFS,
SEAL BOAS.
Also, all the newest thing out,
Mantillas and Long Cloaks,
IN
Matalasse and Gros Grain Silks and Fancy Wool Cloths.
JOS. HORNE & CO.,
197 and 199
PENN AVE.

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INSURANCE CO.
INCORPORATED 1819.
Charter Perpetual. Capital, $3,000,000. Losses Paid in 55 years, $44,500,000.
JANUARY 1, 1876.
ASSETS.
(At Market Value.)
Cash on hand and in bank.....$ 588,559 74
Cash in hands of agents and in transit.....436,501 63
Real Estate.....365,000 00
Mortgages & bonds.....1,418,060 00
Bank and Trust Company stocks.....1,330,150 00
Railroad Stocks.....579,686 00
Loans on bond and mortgage.....91,000 00
Loans on collaterals.....13,727 00
United States, State and city stock and other securities.....1,969,465 61
Total.....$6,792,649 98
LIABILITIES.
Claims not due and unadjusted.....$ 246,385 50
S. S. CARRIER, AGENT,
59 Fourth Avenue.
WESTERN INSURANCE CO. OF PITTSBURGH, Incorporated March 1849.
CAPITAL.....$225,000.
FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.
Losses Promptly adjusted and Paid.
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FINANCIAL.

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DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, October 20, 1876.

The European war was the topic of discussion yesterday in financial circles, and its probable influence on trade and money were fully considered. The belief seems to be general that it will promote business activity, and thus improve borrowing rates and demands, but that it will tend to deplete the country of gold, and so make that article of export higher. The immediate effect will be to lead the banks to hold firmly their funds, and borrowing rates were stronger yesterday on this account. Gold fluctuated between 110 and 111 in New York, and showed less exciting influence than the day previous. The prevailing feeling is that the war will prove a financial benefit to us. There was, this aside, no special features in the business situation yesterday.

LABOR AND PROSPERITY.

The uncertainty of wealth is proverbial—the descendants of the rich of one generation being the poor of the next. The cause is too often apparent in the enervation, want of economy, enterprise and forethought in the inheritors of wealth, when compared with their less fortunate neighbors. Has it ever suggested itself to you how sure is the reward of honest toil when properly directed? The wealthy rising men of to-day as a body, are almost without exception self-made. The secret of their success, sought after by many is as plain as a noonday's sun. They do not float unresistingly with the stream of humanity, but in their separate callings struggle hard against the stream. When times are hard they are not seen on the street corners complaining of their lot; but, reading the future by the experience of the past, know that the dark clouds on the horizon but foretell the coming sunshine. Their little savings are scrupulously cared for and judiciously invested, while the croaker comforts himself with dismal prophecies—and the result is an abundant and golden harvest. Such an occasion is the present. For three years enterprise has been paralyzed, and the money of dismal prophecies have been apparently well nigh realized; but the busy marts of commerce, now deserted, shall be thronged again; the cheerful buzz of the factory, now dismal in their quietude, shall resound with honest industry. Then what will be the result? The dollar judiciously invested shall be doubled and trebled; and the poor man, unbiased and unled, will repose stock in the prosperity of his town and nation, shall be extolled and honored. To all we say keep not your means idle, pay our debts, take advantage of the profitable investments now offered, whether it be in houses, lands or business enterprises, and our word for it you will not regret it. The cry of over production is a farce and delusion. There is room enough in this broad land of ours for every honest son of toil. Hard work truthfully followed will bring success every time. The more discouraging the time of to-day, the greater the revival when it comes and the sooner it will arrive.

NATIONAL INDEBTEDNESS.

The national debts of the world—that is, of that part of the world which is civilized enough to have national debts—have increased from $1,500,000,000 in 1715 to $23,000,000,000 in 1875. The *Westminster Review* gives this table:

1715—France, £124,000,000; Holland, £90,000,000; England, £36,000,000; Spain, Italian Republics, and other States, £50,000,000; total, £300,000,000.

1793—Great Britain, £280,000,000; Europe, £203,900,000; United States, £15,000,000; British India, £8,000,000; total, £506,000,000.

1815—Great Britain, £902,000,000; Europe, 570,000,000; United States, 27,000,000; other American, 3,000,000; British India, 26,000,000; total, £1,531,000,000.

1848—Great Britain, £830,000,000; Europe, 746,000,000; United States, 45,000,000; British Colonies, 7,000,000; Latin-American countries, 60,000,000; British India, 50,000,000; total, £1,713,000,000.

1870—Great Britain, £800,000,000; Europe, 2,165,000,000; America, 765,000,000; Asia, 105,000,000; Australasia, 36,000,000; Africa, 40,000,000; total, £3,910,000,000.

1875—Great Britain, £775,000,000; Europe, £3,773,000,000; America, £774,000,000; Asia, £131,000,000; Australasia, £40,000,000; Africa, £75,000,000; total £4,577,000,000.

These figures are of wide interest. The term national indebtedness cannot hide the fact that this vast sum is a tax on individuals. England has great interest in national debts, as she has lost a sum estimated at $500,000,000 by the defaults in the Turkish, Spanish, Egyptian, and South American debts. Great Britain has reduced her debt $635,000,000 since 1815—about $10,000,000 a year. After 1715 France reduced her debt from $620,000,000 to $160,000,000 by bankruptcy. If the European war, now imminent, should come, the effect on these figures of national debt will be startling.

SUCCESSFUL INDUSTRIES.

"Who reads an American book?" asked Sydney Smith a few years ago. Who buys an American product? the same sarcastic clergyman asked. Yet here we are one hundred years from Independence and fifty years from Sydney Smith, and the alarmed manufacturers of Sheffield go to the British Cabinet and ask for retaliatory and discriminating duties on American goods. This acknowledgment of the formidable character of American rivalry required some courage on the part of the Sheffield men, but it had to be done, or they must shut up shop or move away, as the great Sanderson iron house has, and which has set up a furnace in the United States. Our textile goods have long been pushing their way into England and her dependencies. The great variety of house building products, latches, hinges, door-knobs, cutlery of all sorts, mechanics' tools, and many other products of American industry, wounding the pride of Great Britain in her best markets. But the resort to a tariff seems a wild and unreasoning method for Great Britain to adopt in order to check our Centennial triumphs. The competition will grow closer and more bitter every year, and our industries will thrive upon it.

Robinson Bros., Brokers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

Gold	111¾	5-20's 1868-coupons	117
U. S. 6's 1881, coup	119	10-40's	114¾
" 1865	114	Currency 6's	124¾
" 1865 new	113¾	New 5 per cents	113¾
5-20's 1867	116	10-40's coupons	116

RAILWAYS.

N. Y. Central	103¾	Ohio & Mississippi	11¾
Erie	11¾	Union Pacific	62¾
L. Shore	85	Toledo & Wabash	8¾
C. C. & I. C.	78	Harlem	135
St. Paul	38	Adams Express	103½
Do. Pref	60¾	American Express	61¾
Midrose Southern	58¾	U. S. Express	61¾
Do. Central	37¾	W. Fargo & Co. Ex	91¾
Northwestern com	39¾	Quicksilver	13
Do. Pref	61¾	Fort Wayne	101
Rock Island	102	Hannibal & St. Jo	10¾
Clev. & Pitts	88¾	Panama	130
Pacific Mail	24¾	Iron Mountain	13
Western Union Tel.	76¾	N. J. Central	93

Robinson Bros. furnish the following quotations of active stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board.

P. R. R. (B)	48¾	Con. Trans (B)	39¼
Reading (B)	23	Empire do (A)	—
U. Cos. of N. J. (B)	136¾	A. V. R. R. 7.30 (B)	102½
Oil Creek (B)	9¾	P. C. & St. L. 7's (S)	82
Lehigh Valley (B)	49	N. Pacific bonds	—

NEW YORK, Friday, October 19, 1876.

Money 2@4, closing at 2; prime mercantile paper 5@6. The customs receipts were $295,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $30,000. The clearings were $84,000,000. Sterling was heavy at 483@485. The gold market was characterized by much less excitement than yesterday, and speculation was weaker in tone on a recovery in prices of stocks at London, but subsequently becme firmer on rumors that consols were down to 93⅞, and still later was weaker again. The price opened at 110¾, fell off to 110¾, rose to 111¼, and reacted to 110¾. The carrying rate was 1 per cent., and the borrowing rates 1-64 per diem and 3 per cent. per annum. Loans at the close were made flat. Governments were firm. Railroad bonds were strong. State securities were dull.

The stock market, with the exception of Northwestern, which was ½ higher than at the close yesterday, opened steady. After a decline of ¼ per cent. in Delaware & Hudson Canal, ¼ in Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, and ¼ in Lake Shore, the whole market began to advance, and before noon had risen ¾@6 per cent., the latter Delaware & Hudson Canal, Delaware, Lackawanna & Western advanced 4½, New Jersey Central 2½, New York Central 2½, Northwestern preferred 2 per cent., common advanced 1½, St. Paul preferred 1½, the common 1 per cent., and Lake Shore and Erie 1½ each. Subsequently the advance was partially lost, and the market at the close was less active than early in the day. Although there was considerable reaction in some stocks from the extreme advance of the morning, yet the general list closed at higher prices than yesterday. The market seems to gain strength daily, and there has been more outside buying within the past few days than side buying within the past year. In final dealings New York Central was steady at 103¾, after selling at 103 and 105½. Lake Shore closed at 59½, after selling at 59 1-8 and 60¼. Northwest common closed at 39½ and preferred at 63¾, a reaction of ⅛@¼ per cent. from the highest point. St. Paul common left off at 39⅜, and preferred at 61. Rock Island closed at 102 1-2, the extremes of the day having been 102 and 102¾. Erie fell off to 11 3-8, Michigan Central to 47 1-8, Western Union to 76¾, and Pacific Mail to 24½. In coal stocks Delaware & Hudson recovered from 76½ to 77½, and New Jersey Central from 37½ to 38. Delaware, Lackawanna & Western declined to 78¾, after selling up to 81½ early in the day. The closing quotations are ¼ to 2 per cent. higher than last night, with a few exceptions. The stocks figuring most conspicuously in this advance were Northwest, Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, New York Central, New Jersey Central, and Delaware & Western.

The *Express* says: "The recent improvement in general business, the growing conviction that the railroad war is nearing a close, and the large traffic of the trunk lines are undoubtedly increasing confidence in the future value of railroad property, and hence capitalists are more disposed to buy stocks. At Chicago to-day wheat went up to $1.19, which will no doubt increase the receipts at lake ports, which are now very large. This was not without its influence on the market to-day. Reports from the West state that the Northwest Road is crowded with business, carrying produce into Chicago, and that the traffic on the Michigan Central and Lake Shore is in excess of last year. The New York Central is also doing an enormous business, and the other Eastern trunk lines are crowded with freight from Chicago."

The transactions on the Stock Exchange aggregated 176,000 shares, of which 30,000 were Pacific Mail, 16,000 Western Union, 16,000 Northwests, 3,000 Rock Island, 13,000 St. Pauls, 3,000 Erie, 58,000 Lake Shore, 3,000 New York Central, 2,000 Ohios, 4,600 Michigan Central, 33,000 Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, 11,000 New Jersey Central, and 3,500 Delaware & Hudson Canal.

Special dispatches from London say the situation to-day is quite as gloomy as it seemed yesterday. There was much less excitement this morning on the Stock Exchange than yesterday, but there was, if possible, a profounder conviction that a general war is inevitable. The tone of the leading papers this morning was not only depressed, but despairing. Leading writers seem to give up all hope that a general conflict can be averted.

Governments.—The United States Coupons 1881, 119½@120; 5-20s '65, 114; do. '65, new, 112½; do. '67, 116; do. '68, 117; new 5s, 115; new 4½s, 110½; 10-40s, 114; do. coupons, 115½; currency 6s, 124½.

State Bonds.—Tennessees old, 44½; do. new, 44½; Virginia new, 29; do. old, 29; Missouri 6s, 107.

Stocks.—Western Union Telegraph Company, 76½; Quicksilver, 12; do. preferred, 37½; Pacific Mail, 24½; Marposa, 6; do. preferred, 6½; Adams Express, 103; Wells, Fargo & Company's Express, 85; American Express, 60; United States Express, 61½; New York Central, 103½; Erie, 11⅜; do. preferred, 15; Harlem, 135; do. preferred, 133; Michigan Central, 47½; Panama, 130; Union Pacific, 62½; Lake Shore, 59½; Illinois Central, 84½; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 88½; Northwestern common, 39½; do. preferred, 63¾; C. C. C. & I., 39; New Jersey Central, 37¾; Rock Island, 102; St. Paul, 39¼; do. preferred, 61; Toledo & Wabash, 9; do. preferred, 9; Ft. Wayne, 100; Terre Haute, 10¾; do. preferred, 15½; Chicago & Alton, 79; do. preferred, 108; Ohio & Mississippi, 11½; Delaware & Lackawanna, 78¾; Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Co., 16; Missouri Pacific, 3½; Atlantic & Pacific preferred, 1 1-4; Indiana Central, 3½; Burlington & Quincy, 114½; Hannibal & St. Joseph, 13½; Central Pacific, 94; Union Pacific, 6½; Union Pacific land grants, 100¾; Union Pacific Sinking Fund, 91½.

LONDON, Oct. 19.—English and Continental bonds closed more settled. Prices are slightly firmer, but there was no marked recovery. The proportion of the Bank of England reserve to liability is 54⅞ per cent. The bullion in the bank decreased £738,000 in the past week. Consols, 94½; U. S. 5-20s '65, 103¾; do. '67, 104¾; 10-40s, 107¾; New 5s, 105¾; New York Central, 96; Erie, 10½; do. preferred, 17½.

PARIS, October 19.—The specie in the Bank of France increased 20,577,000f. in the past week. Rentes, 103f 70c.

FRANKFORT, October 19.—U. S. new 5s, 102¾.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, October 19, 1876.

Grain and flour very firm and somewhat excited, occasioned by the foreign news, that a general foreign war is not improbable, and the hog products have also been affected by the same cause. If the reports now current should be realized, war actually take place between the great foreign nations, there is no question but these articles will appreciate still more in value, but if the war cloud should blow over, a reaction will be the result. The fact is nearly all the leading articles of merchandise are firmer, which indicates an increased demand.

APPLES—Continue very dull, and prices are weak but unchanged; quotable at $2@2.50 per bbl in a jobbing way.

ALE—There is no change to note in prices and trade is generally reported dull, like everything else, affected by the hard times. X is the city and $ to country; XX $4@; India $11. half bbls in proportion.

ASHES—High test Soda Ash, 3@3¼; low test, 2½@2¾; Manganese, 4@4½; Arsenic, 3c. Nitrate Soda, 3½@3¾; Flour Spar, 1¾@2; Black Lead, 2½@4.

BROOMS—A slight decline in values takes place to-day. We quote "Union" factory as follows:

No 1 Hurl—plain handle	$1 50
No 2 Hurl do	1 75
No 3 Hurl—painted	2 00
No 4 Hurl do	2 40
No 5 Hurl do	2 65
No 1 Carpet	2 90
No 3 carpet—velvet finish	3 25
No 4 carpet do	3 75
No 5 carpet do	4 75
No. 3 Fancy Parlor	4 00
No. 4 Fancy Parlor	4 25
Whisk (for corn)	1 25
Wisps (6, 8 and 10 inch)	1 25@1 75
Toy Brooms	1 25@2 00
Whisks	2 25

BROOM CORN—Choice grades of hurl been scarce and in demand at prices ranging from 6¾ to 7, as to quality. Choice green brush that will work up in fair demand at 5¾@6 in round lots; with sales at 6¾ in job lots. Choice medium in fair supply and offerings at 5¾ for green, and 5½ for red tipped. Covers and inside selling at prices ranging from 4 to 5¾ as to quality and color. Crooked, 2¼@4½.

BUTTER—Dealers all report a dull market and with liberal receipts, a tight demand, supply accumulating and holders anxious to realize; prices are weak and drooping. Prime to choice rolls, 24@25; do solid packed, 20@22; common to fair do, 18@19c. Fancy creamery is also weak, and may be quoted at 30@32.

BEANS—Old stock quoted at $1.20@1.25 ₱ bush; new crop, $1.50.

CHEESE—There is a good demand, and the market is reported firm at the recent sharp advance; prime September make quoted at 13¼@13½ to the wholesale trade, and in additional in a jobbing way.

CIDER—The market continues very dull, with considerable offering; quotable at $3.50@4.50 ₱ bbl, including bbls.

CHESTNUTS—In fair supply and dull; offering at $3 per bu.

COOPERAGE—Very dull and prices weak, circled Heading, 7c per sett; sawed Heading per m, $35 for green and $40 for dry. Best Indiana staves quoted, $21; good square do, $20; common do, $18. Rough West Virginia staves, $18; long hocked, West Va., $28@32. Still barrels dull and lower; coopers, $1.60; dry make, $1.20.

CORDAGE AND ROPE—Following are the current rates:

MANILLA ROPE.

½ inch diameter and upwards	14¾ cts. per lb
⅜ "	15¾ "
¼ and 5-16 in. diameter	16¾ "
Tarred rope and hath yarn	14¾ "
Hay, stave and leather twine	17¾ "

OIL WELL DRILLING CABLES.

Hawser laid	14¾ cts. per lb
" Bull Rope Yarns	16¾ "
Sand Pump Rope	14¾ "

SISAL ROPE.

½ inch diameter and upward	10¾ cts. per lb
⅜ "	11¾ "
¼ and 5-16 in. diameter	11¾ "
Hay, spoke and cotter twine	13¾ "

DRIED FRUIT—There is some inquiry from the seaboard for new apples, which are wanted for export; would bring 5c ₱ lb; none here. No call whatever for Peaches.

EGGS—In light supply and firm at the recent advance; fresh quotable at 23c. Pickled Eggs have commenced to come forward, but as yet the sales have been small. Buyers nearly all want fresh stock and will have no other.

FLOUR—The market, as already intimated, is very firm and somewhat excited in sympathy with Wheat, and while there has been no actual advance in our market as yet, the indications at the present writing point strongly in that direction. Wheat is higher now relatively than Flour, and it follows therefore, that, sooner or latter, there will be an appreciation in the one or depreciation in the other. Following are the current jobbing rates:

Red winters	$6.25@6.75 ₱ bbl
Spring wheat flours	6.25@6.75 "
Patent process and fancy white wheat	6.50@7.00 "
Rye flour	4.50@5.00 "

GROCERIES—There is a fair business in grocery articles, notwithstanding orders are mostly small, indicating that buyers are not inclined to anticipate future wants. Coffee continues very firm, and the same is true of Sugars; refined goods have been advanced an eighth by the refiners, and it looks at present as if the jobbers would be obliged to do likewise. The statistical position of the market for Coffee just now is very favorable to holders. Molasses and Syrups continue quiet; there is a very fair demand for Teas and Rice, but no change in prices.

SUGARS.

Cut Loaf	11¾	Standard A	10¾
Crushed	11¾	Standard Ex. C	10¼
Granulated	11¾	Ref. Yellow	9¾@10¼
Powdered	11¾	N. O.	9¾@10¼
Standard A	10¾		

SYRUPS.

Choice	39	Fair	50
Prime	45	Dark	40

MOLASSES.

N. O. Choice	65	N. O. strictly prime	62
Fair	60	Demara	60@65

TEAS.

Young Hyson	35@0 85	Japan	40@85
Gunpowder	45@0 90	Oolong	35@85
Imperial	40@ 75	Souchong	35@75

COFFEES.

Prime	27c
Second Grade	26c
Third Grade	24c
Loose half a cent less.	

GRAIN—Wheat is firm and the market somewhat excited; there was a sharp advance in Chicago yesterday, under the influence of the war-like character of the foreign news, and while there has been no advance in our market as yet, the indications are favorable for one. We continue to quote Penna. and Ohio red at $1 20@1 22; do amber $1.24@1.25. The Oat market is steady, and while the supply is fully equal to the demand, prices are still maintained; selling on track at 40@41c. Corn in light supply and firm with an upward tendency; Ear, on track, 56@58c; Shelled, 53@60c. Rye is quotable at 70@73c, with but little offering and not much call for it. Barley also firmer; sales at $1@1.10, according to quality.

MILL FEED—Bran scarce and higher; $14@13.50 per ton; Seconds and Ship Stuffs, $14@16; Middlings and Chopped Feed, $20@22

ONIONS—In fair demand, but the supply is ample and prices remain unchanged; $2@2.50 ₱ bbl

OILS—Nothing new in oils, but the market is steady for lard oil, and firm for miners. Extra winter strained lard, $1@1.05; current make No. 1, 78c; No. 2, 60@65. Lewis' extra white miners oil, etc, yellow, 37c. Linseed a shade firmer. Carbon oil dull and lower, 14c to the wholesale trade, and 15 in a jobbing way.

PROVISIONS—Firmer in tone with a fair trade, but no change to note in prices. The war-like rumors from Europe, as might be expected, will stiffen the hog products at points of production, and hogs will sympathize. Following are the current rates:

Hams—Ex S C ₱ lb	15	Lard, prime leaf, tcs	11¾
Shoulders Ex S. C	10	Lard, Ref for summer use—in tres	12
B'fast Bacon S. C	14	Do. 10bbls	13
Ex Mess Beef	15¾	Do. 5bbls	13
Beef Tongues S. C. per doz	90¢	Do. 3 ₱ caddies	14¾
Bacon Shoulders	10¾	Do. 1 ₱ do	14¾
Short Rib Sides	10¾	Do. 3 ₱ palls	14¾
Clear Sides	11	Do. 5 ₱ do	14
Mess Pork ₱ bbl	$15.50	Do. 2 ₱ do	14
Short Cut do	18.50	Ham Sausage	9

POULTRY—Live chickens selling by the coop at 40@50c ₱ pair, according to size.

POTATOES—Coming forward pretty freely, and the market is easier in consequence, although prices are still maintained; 75@85c per bushel. Sweets, $2.50@2.75, per bbl for Baltimores, and $3.25@3.50 for Jerseys.

RAGS—Steady at 2¾c ₱ lb for good country mixed.

SEEDS—Sales of Timothy seed at $2 ₱ bu. to the trade, and $2.15@2.25 in a small way.

TALLOW—Is reported easier; rough quo a 5½; city rendered, 8¾c per lb; country, 7½c.

WHITE LEAD, ETC.—Is reported quiet and prices unchanged. Following are the quotations for the wholesale trade:

White lead, pure in lots of 2,000 lbs in oil	10
Do. pure in lots of 500 lbs in oil	10¾
Do. fancy brands	8 @ 9
White lead dry (strictly pure) in kegs	10
Orange Mineral	12 @13
Pure red lead	10 @11
Painters red lead	9 @10
Litharge	9½@10
Selected zinc, ground in oil	9
Wistle Montague Co.'s French zinc	15 @18
Blue paint, ground in oil	8 @11
Putty	3 @5
Spirits turpentine, ₱ gall, in bbl. lots	40 @42

WOODEN WARE—No change in prices has taken place, although some outside lots of inferior ware has been sold at a shade off from our quotations. We continue to quote "Corry Ware" as follows:

No. 1 Tubs ₱ dozen	$9 00
No. 2 do	8 00
No. 3 do	7 00
3 Hoop Pails ₱ doz	2 75
2 Hoop Pails ₱ doz	2 25
Globe Washboards ₱ doz (patented)	2 75
Common do do	2 25
Clothes Pins—₱ box	.90c@1 25

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, October 19, 1876.

Following shows the arrivals of each day during the past week, as well as the aggregate, and the aggregate of the preceding week:

	Cattle. Through.	Cattle. Local.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Friday	41 cars.	6 cars.	52 cars.	7 cars
Saturday	1 "	4 "	12 "	5 "
Sunday	1 "	2 "	10 "	1 "
Monday	9 "	89 "	22 "	10 "
Tuesday	1 "	55 "	23 "	15 "
Wednesday	6 "	47 "	24 "	20 "
Thursday	10 "	39 "	28 "	7 "
Total	79 "	266 "	196 "	82 "
Last week	86 "	228 "	157 "	61 "

CATTLE.

The number on sale, as will be seen, has been considerably larger than that of the preceding week, while of through consignment the run was somewhat less. With an increased supply, and unfavorable advices from all the leading points of distribution, trade opened up hard and dragged all the way through, and while strictly No. 1 shipping cattle brought last week's prices, the common and medium grades ruled lower. The reports from the seaboard markets, New York in particular, were very unfavorable, and this being the case, buyers for those points were very "bearish," and that prime cattle did not decline, was owing to a very light supply of that character—not to any improvement in the demand. Stock cattle and feeders, while, possibly, they did not sell as freely as usual, brought prices almost, if not altogether, equal to those of the preceding week; these grades of cattle are bought by country buyers, and consequently are not influenced by the reports from other points.

But for the unusually light run of through stock, trade would no doubt have been worse than it was, as shippers, in view of the adverse reports from the east, would not have bought as freely as they did. With a light run of through stock, however, there is a possibility if not a probability of a change for the better next week in the east, and we have no doubt but this prospect did stimulate the demand somewhat, and the market, therefore, was about all that could reasonably be expected. Following were the ruling quotations:

Extra 1,400@1,500 steers	5.00@5.25
Prime 1,200@1,300 steers	4.90@4.60
Good 1,050@1,100 steers	4.00@4.25
Feeders 900@1,000 lbs	3.75@4.00
Stockers—700@800 lbs	3.00@3.50
Bulls, Cows and Stags	2.00@3.25

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

The supply as, will be seen, has been somewhat larger than that of the preceding week, and, as has been the case for some time past, the most of the offerings were rather common in point of quality. There was a fair business on Tuesday, which recently has become one of the busiest days in the week, but yesterday and to-day trade was sluggish and prices, especially for common grades, ruled lower. The demand for this grade of stock is not as active as it was last month; it is more difficult to dispose of 60 or 70 cars now than it was to dispose of 90 or 100 cars then, and this may be attributed to the fact that pork is largely being substituted in place of mutton, and as butchers have more of a margin on the former than the latter they are buying more hogs and fewer sheep. Following were the ruling rates during the past week:

Extra 95@100 lbs	4.75@5.00
Prime staple lbs	4.40@4.60
Good Toughs lbs	4.00@4.25
Fair 70@75 lbs	3.75@3.90
Common 70@75 lbs	3.50@3.60
Indianas, as to quality	3.25@3.50

HOGS.

The market was a little firmer in tone, but there was no perceptible improvement in prices as compared with yesterday; there was an increased demand for Yorkers this forenoon, and this infused some strength into the market, and the advices from the West were not unfavorable to business in the same direction. Moreover, the war-like rumors from Europe have stiffened the market for the products, and nogs, as a matter of course, are sympathizing. Quite a number of packers in the West have commenced operations and, upon the whole, the indications are not as favorable for low prices as they were a week or two ago. However, the whole aspect in this respect may be changed within the next few days. We quote as follows:

Philadelphia Hogs	6.25@6.50
York Hogs	5.50@5.75
Roughs	4.50@5.00

THE WOOL TRADE.

New York.

Greater or less caution is still shown among buyers, and the movement, though keeping up to a good fair average, is not of a positive or general character, and it is evident that the majority of invoices called for have a basis only in early and positive necessities. The recent slow distribution of their product and a failure to secure an advance fully in proportion to the increased cost of material naturally induces all manufacturers to move in a circumspect manner, even where their credits are sufficiently strong to admit of comparatively free purchases did they so desire, and as speculative operations are checked at ruling rates, the opportunities for moving stocks are considerably curtailed. The impression also holds ground that, with the possible exception of very fine selections of fleeces, the supply is not as small as appearances would seem to indicate, and that after carrying awhile owners will in many cases feel inclined to realize and modify extreme views. Yet among holders we find a continued expression of much confidence and an asserted determination not to give war. An improvement in goods, it is claimed, is merely a question of a little time. The cost of wool, though considerably greater than early in the season, is still much below an average, and it is also set forth that the accumulations both in the interior and on the seaboard, let them be what they may, are in the hands of those who can easily take care of them, and are not likely to be parted with were any shading of 2 in cost is necessary. In short, the belief is that wool can hold its own without difficulty, and then the indications favor a further improvement rather than any reaction. Foreign clothing woods are slow and a little uncertain at present, but the prospect claimed to be more encouraging than for a long time past. Carpet stock sells occasionally to some extent, but the demand is not quick or general and manufacturers report that the condition of the market for their production requires that they should obtain supplies at something less than is now as a rule asked in order to afford a margin for profit.—*Bulletin.*

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, October 19, 1876.

The Crude market continues weak and panicky, and prices have still further declined; our latest advices at this writing quote United certificates at $3,12½, and immediate shipment at $3.15. The prospect of a foreign war, together with the necessities of weak holders, are the main causes assigned for the depression which has prevailed during the past day or two.

Refined continues quiet and unchanged; the combination are firm at 26, with no buyers. Price to home trade unchanged at 23.

Oil Barrels dull and lower; countries, $1.06; city make offering at $1.20, with no buyers.

RECEIPTS CRUDE OIL VIA A. V. R.R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
N. W. Stevenson	Peerless o w	464
N. W. Stevenson	Central o w	502
N. W. Stevenson	Central o w	483
S. Craig	Riverside o w	221
S. Craig	Star o w	231
S. Craig	Empire o w	221
Total		2,471

SHIPMENTS OF REFINED OIL EAST PER ALLEGHENY VALLEY AND E. AND O. RAILROADS.

Shipper.		Bbls.
American Oil Works	Brough, McK. & Co.	Bal. 300
SHIPMENTS OF REFINED OIL EAST VIA A. V. R. R. OCTOBER 18 and 19, 1876.		
Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
J. A. McKee	Warden, F & Co	do. 100
Standard Oil Co	Warden F. & Co.	Phila. 882
J. A. McKee & Son	Warden & Co.	Phila. 342
Standard Oil Co	Warden, F & Co.	858
Central Refining Co	Central Refining Co	156
Total		2,018

Grain in Store in Chicago.

The following were the amounts of grain in store on the dates named, as reported by the State Register of Grain:

	Oct. 18, 1876.	Oct. 18, 1875.
Wheat	1,891,842	822,995
Corn	2,044,444	1,022,324
Oats	598,217	346,925
Rye	131,918	99,361
Barley	758,363	259,141
Total all kinds	5,424,784	2,541,936

As compared with last week the above statement shows an increase of 488,904 bu wheat, 136,785 bu oats, 143,166 bu barley, 868,210 bu. corn, and 13,641 bu. rye.—*Chicago Inter-Ocean.*

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, October 19, 1876.

FLOUR—Quiet and steady.

GRAIN—Wheat excited and higher at the opening, and continued very active and unsettled throughout, closing somewhat lower; No. 2 Chicago spring $1.15¾@1.15½ cash; November opened at $1.17; sold up to $1.19 down to $1.15½; advanced to $1.18¾, and closed at $1.16¾@1.16½ November; $1.16¼ December, No. 3 98c@$1.06; rejected 87a95c. Corn steady, with a movement similar to that of wheat; No. 2 40½c cash; sales at 45a45¼c November; closed at 45c bid November; rejected 43¾c. Oats dull; No. 2 33¾c cash; 33¼c all options. Rye quie, at 61c. Barley dull at 87c cash; 85c November.

PROVISIONS—Pork excited and higher at the opening; closing easy but higher than yesterday; very irregular; $16.50 for cash old; $16.50a17.00 new; $16.37½a16.40 October; sales at $15.45a15.95 the year; closed at $15.55. Lard excited and higher, like pork; $9.87½ cash; $10.50 October; $9.87½a $10 November; $9.55 the year. Bulk meats quiet and unchanged.

WHISKY—Dull and nominal; $1.10.

On Call Board wheat closed ¾a1¼c higher. Corn ½@¾c higher. Oats ¼c higher; 35½c cash and November. Pork higher; $16.40a16.45 October; $15.65 year. Lard higher; $9.65 year.

New York.

NEW YORK, October 19.—Flour active; receipts 7,500 bbls; superfine western and State $4.70a5.10; common to good $5.40a5.85; good to choice $5.70a5.85; white wheat extra $5.85a7.50; extra Ohio $5.40a7.00; St. Louis $5.55a8.50. Rye flour firmer; western $4.20a5.10. Corn meal firm; western $2.75a3.15. Wheat irregular and unsettled; opened asking a free advance of 3c, and closed dull, with free sellers at yesterday's price; receipts 65,000 bush; No. 2 Milwaukee sold at $1.24a1.24¾; No. 3 do. new at 1.20; No. 2 and 3 spring mixed 1.22½a1.23; Rye quiet; western 72a73c. Corn: light trade; receipts 157,000 bush; western mixed ungraded 57a60c; No. 2 white 61c. Oats: firmer; receipts 65,000 bush; prices a shade lower for all grades; Texans to fair Colorado and common steers $3,20a4; no sales outside these figures. Hogs: receipts 14,000; shipments 3,200; rather excited and advanced 10a15c, but closed easier; common to fair $5.75a 5,90; good to choice $6a6,15; extra assorted $6,25a6,30. Sheep: receipts 1,650 head; active, firm and unchanged.

ST. LOUIS, October 19.—Hogs: dull and lower; light $5,35a5,45; bacon $5,35a 5,50; butchers $5,50a5,75. Cattle unchanged and little doing.

CINCINNATI, October 19.—Hogs: heavy common to light $4,90a5,15; fair to good light $5,35a5,55; heavy $5,20a5,55.

INDIANAPOLIS, October 19. — Hogs: receipts 3,700; prices $5,35a5,55.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, October 19.—The trade movement continues slow with commission houses and importers. Cotton goods are in steady but moderate demand at unchanged prices. Prints are in moderate request. Gloucester mourning prints are 7c. Passaic fancy prints are reduced ½c. Dress goods are less active. Men's wear woolens remain quiet. Foreign goods are sluggish.

Cotton.

NEW YORK, October 19.—Cotton dull at 10¾a11 1-16c; futures closed weak; October 10 27-32c; November 10¾c; December 10¾c; January 10 3-16a10 13-32c; February 10 17-32c.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO R. R.—20 tons lard, 5 cars flour, 25 bbls peas, 50 bxs soap, T C Jenkins; 100 bgs malt, J S Finch; 10 bbls pickels C A Anderson; 15 bxs soap, M W Rankin; 45 do, Shomaker & Co; 40 do, S Ewart & Co; 25 bbls mess pork, W B Hays & Son, 10 do hams 80 pkgs lard, R Owens & Co; 100 bxs soap, Dilworth & Bro, 10 tcs lard Walker D B Co; 10 bbls do, Watt, L & Co; 10 bbls peas, W Cooper & Co; 10 bxs soap, J Wilson & Son; 40 do, Johnston E R & Co; 1 car flour, Peabody, H & Co; 1 do, Houck, McC & Co; 1 do wheat, Bennett & S; 1 do, Marshall, K & Co; 1 do flour, Roberts & S; 1 do, Luebbe & Bro; 1 do m feed, J W White & Co; 1 do, 1 do oats, H Schnellbach's 8 bbls apples, 8 do potatoes; 2 sks do, T C Kerr; 1 car hay, 1 do flour and feed, Friedly, R & Co; 3 bxs butter, 1 bag potatoes, Head, C & Co; 1 do, Houck, McC & Co; 1 do, T Perry; 39 sks do, 144 do oats, 2 pkgs butter, 2 bbls tallow, Head & McK; 1 1 car onions, Bricker & Son; 1 do, Imbrie, Mills & Co; 5 bbls lime, J H Loh & Co; 9 bbls w nuts, 1 do h nuts, 1 car potatoes, Voigt, M & Co; 473 bxs cheese, 5 do butter, N J Bradley; 46 sks rags, McCullough S & S; 6 do, M J Metzgar; 1 car flour, Keil & R; 1 do, J Wilson & Son; 38 sks o

HOME NEWS.

Parties who do not receive the GAZETTE by 7 A. M., are requested to notify the office, and the tardiness will be corrected at once.

The probabilities for to-day are falling barometer, increasing southeasterly or northeasterly winds, generally warmer, cloudy and rainy weather.

Mr. Hunter's Condition.

It was reported yesterday afternoon that Mr. Thomas Hunter was so much lower that his physicians and friends had fears that the wound would yet prove fatal. Inquiry at midnight last evening developed the fact that he was not near so bad as reported; while still low he is not considered to be in danger of death.

A Stray Trunk.

Chief Hartzell has in his possession a trunk that the owner may obtain by calling at his office and proving property. An expressman was met by a young lady at the Union Depot and requested to go to Allegheny and take a trunk from 101 Miller street to No. 60 Eighteenth street, this city. The expressman did as instructed, but the family residing on Eighteenth street knew nothing about it, and the expressman took it to his stable and then informed the police. It is possible that either the driver or the lady made a mistake in regard to the number, and if so her trunk can be recovered.

To-morrow's Race.

It is estimated that there will be fully 15,000 persons present at the boat race to-morrow. Both Morris and Scharff are in excellent condition, and are training every day for the contest. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad has made complete arrangements for taking out those who want to see the race. Trains will leave the Grant street depot every hour. Besides a special train will be run from Uniontown, Mount Pleasant and all intermediate points, the passengers for the race being brought to the city after the contest is over and given an opportunity to visit the theaters. The train will return to Uniontown, leaving the Grant street depot at 11:15 p. m. A special car for the accommodation of members of the press will leave the depot, this city, in the afternoon, into which only those having press tickets will be admitted.

Hymeneal.

Last evening the Smithfield street M. E. church was the center of attraction for a large company of ladies and gentlemen—young folks and those of maturer years—who had assembled to witness the celebration of the nuptials between Mr. George T. Bushfield and Miss Mattie P. Horner, only daughter of Rev. Joseph Horner, D. D., of the M. E. Book Depository, this city. The service incidental to such an occasion was performed by the Rev. Dr. Horner, assisted by the Rev. C. W. Smith, in accordance with the simple yet impressive and beautiful ritual of the M. E. Church. At the conclusion of the ceremony, and more intimate friends of the happy principals retired to the residence of the bride's parents, No. 61 Chatham street, where the "reception" held agreeable sway for an hour or more. The pleasant flow of congratulations and good wishes was interrupted about eleven o'clock by the call to supper, in response to which the company gathered around a festal board richly freighted with all the substantials and delicacies known to the confectioners' art. The remainder of the time subsequent to the gastronomic entertainment was most happily whiled away with music, and in the pleasures of social interchanges, which finally came to end, with the departure of the bride and groom on the early morning train for the Centennial wards. The kindly feeling which followed them was felicitously emphasized in the presents which they received. They embraced a full silver service, China and silver-ware, tableware and household goods, and many other articles of beauty and utility as well.

The young couple who have thus fallen victims to Hymen's gentle power deservedly enjoy the highest esteem of many warm and loving friends, whose good wishes—if sincere good wishes could avail—would make their connubial pilgrimage bright with the radiance which comes through a continuous enjoyment of health, prosperity and unalloyed happiness. If anything can be added to the many congratulations and good wishes, of which they are eminently deserving, we would supplement all, with the hope that "Dame Fortune's golden smiles" in fullest measure may always rest upon them as they make the journey of the years together.

Touch them gently Time,
As they glide adown thy stream,
Gently as we sometimes glide
Through a pleasant dream.

THE RELIEF FUND.

Progress of the Contributions for the Zug's Mill Sufferers.

The subscriptions to the fund for the relief of the sufferers by the Zug's mill catastrophe so far received, are as follows:

Received on Wednesday by Mr. Joseph Laurent, Treasurer, at the German National Bank:

John Parry	$ 50
Pittsburgh Steel Casting Co	50
W. Wood (for four friends)	250
T. E. Hewitt (for Stevens & Hancock	25
Cash	5
Schmidt & Friday	50
Warren Springer, Chicago, Ill	5
James Phelan	20
P. S. Gilmore (proceeds of concert at Exposition building)	800
DISTRICT NO. 1—G. FOLLANSBEE, COLLECTOR.	
Alex. Speer & Son	10
R. M. Leonard	5
H. G. Hale	10
Cash	5
Singer Manufacturing Company	5
Howe Machine Company	5
Cash	3
Fred Fisher	5
Cash	1
Cash	5
Brush & Lyons	5
W. T. Brown & Bro	5
R. J. Waring	10
A. Kirk	5
Paine, Ablett & Co	10
McCullough & Smith	5
Cash	2
Cash	1
Cash	5
Cash	5
	2
	$1,371

The following contributions were received by Mr. Laurent yesterday:

German Reformed St. James Church, East End	$ 16 25
Hon. Thomas Ewing	20 00
Grand Jurors, by Judge Ewing	61 50
Hon. Russell Errett	25 00
Hon. W. C. McCarthy	20 00
Henry Metzgar, Esq.	10 00
George P. Hamilton	50 00
H. Childs & Co	50 00
Wm. Hainsworth	25 00
Mrs. G. B. McMasters	1 00
Yesterday's contributions	$ 278 75
Before received	1,371 00
Total	$ 1,649 75

ANOTHER DEATH.

Another victim of the disaster has gone to his long account. Michael Sullivan, a nail hiuer, died yesterday afternoon at the West Penn Hospital, where he had been since the explosion. He lived near the mill, but was a single man.

The Committee on Distribution met yesterday afternoon in the office of Zug's mill, and reorganized by the election of Hon. John R. McCune chairman, and Mr. John Graff, bookkeeper of the mill, secretary. No election of a treasurer was necessary, Mr. Joseph Laurent having been elected to that position by the citizens' meeting. The committee transacted no other business, but resolved to meet again at eleven o'clock this forenoon at the same place.

In addition to the contributions given above another one for five dollars was received at the Mayor's office last evening. Mr. C. N. Boyd, of Connellsville, expresses his sympathy to that extent. An acknowledgment of the contribution was made by Mayor's Clerk Metzgar.

Mr. J. S. Travelli, school teacher at the Penitentiary, received the following note yesterday from one of the inmates:

OCTOBER 16, 1876.

MR. TRAVELLI:—Will you please get what money is mine in the office and give it for the benefit of the sufferers of the late explosion, and oblige

Your pupil, 4,818?

The rules of the prison do not admit of the name of a prisoner being published, else it would be given. The amount contributed was $6.50. It was the accumulation from overwork done by the prisoner during several months, and is therefore to be considered of much more importance than it would otherwise. Mr. Travelli will to-day turn over the contribution to the proper person.

Notice.—For some time past many of our customers have been disappoin' d in not getting what French bread they w sted at our retail department, No. 18 Fifth avenue. We have increased our facilities and will endeavor hereafter to have a full supply for all.

S. S. MARVIN & Co.

Married to a Millionaire!

Miss Delia Reynolds to Charles S. Lemond, of Chicago. Both having purchased their watches at E. De Roy's Loan Office. Ladies' solid gold, unredeemed watches at $15, $16, $17 and $18, warranted. E. De Roy's only Loan Office, 153 Smithfield street, GAZETTE building, 153.

Men's Rubber Half Soles, Tanners' Grease in small boxes, and French Kid Paste to blacken and soften all kinds of Kid Shoes, for sale by

C. H. DIETRICH,
160 Smithfield street.

Genuine French Blacking

and Shoe Brushes at C. H. Dietrich's, 160 Smithfield street.

Go to Geo. W. Stevenson & Bro.

for your cheapest and best hard coal stoves, house-furnishing goods, &c., 131 Federal street.

THE CAMPAIGN.

Local Political Notes—Meetings in and About the City.

The demonstration at the East End tomorrow evening promises to be the grandest of the campaign.

The Republicans of Elizabeth held a large meeting at Greenoak, last night, which was addressed by Col. Bayne, J. S. Robb, and Jas. Fitzsimmons, Esqs.

The Republicans of Lower St. Clair township will hold a meeting at Hays' office, Becks Run, this evening.

There will be a meeting of the Republicans of the Fourteenth ward this evening, at 7:30 o'clock, at Copper Works, Second avenue, at which time and place a beautiful silk flag and banner will be presented to the Fourteenth Ward Welsh Republican Club. Hon. M. S. Humphries will present the flag on behalf of the donors, and Hon. Jas. S. Negley will respond on behalf of the club.

MEETING IN THE TWELFTH WARD.

A very large meeting of Republicans was held last evening near the corner of Penn avenue and Twenty-ninth street, instead of on Liberty near Twenty-seventh street, as announced.

The occasion was rendered most attractive by the parade of the clubs in that vicinity. The Lawrenceville Hayes and Wheeler Regiment, comprising the clubs of the Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth and Eighteenth wards, Colonel Pane, and Russel Errett Marching Corps, Captain Barr, guests of the Twelfth Ward Hayes, Wheeler and Errett Club, Captain Bryan, turned out to the number of 630 men, each club headed by a martial band and presenting a magnificent appearance. As the head of the procession, after passing down Penn avenue to Eleventh street, and returning by the same route reached Twenty-ninth street, a shower of stones, brickbats and other missiles was thrown at them by a number of Democratic rowdies, who had previously been keeping up a desultory fire on the large assembly gathered to hear the speakers. When the clubs, however, arrived on the ground the firing ceased, and no further attempt was made to disturb the proceedings.

The meeting was organized by the election of the following officers:

President—John Sprat.

Vice Presidents—James McCune, David McClelland, Samuel Mitchel, John Guss, William Freeman, James Rayburn, John Welsh, J. B No bs, David Robb, Robert, Herron, Oliver Fulton, William Kobart William Forsythe, Jacob Focer, J. B. Hill, W. Stevens.

Secretaries—Robt. Johnston, A. J. Cochran, Joseph Lewis, Alf. Sawers and reporters of the press.

Ringing addresses were made by Hon. Miles S. Humphreys, General James S Negley, Col. Edward Daniels, of Virginia, and Hon. Russell Errett. The meeting was a thorough success, having been swelled to huge proportions by a large number of orderly Democrats, whom the report of the outrage at the opening had drawn to the scene.

ANOTHER OUTRAGE.

As the Russell Errett Marching Corps, under command of Captain Barr, were passing along Grant street, at the north end of the Bull Run district, a volly of sharp-clikers were fired at the torch-bearers. One of the men received a slight contusion in the neck, and several of the torches were extinguished. Captain Barr restrained his men from pursuing the skulking scamps, who threw from their concealments. Is it intended that violence and intimidation shall be the Democratic policy in this city as well as in the South?

HOMESTEAD.

A very large Republican meeting was held last evening in front of the station at Homestead, on the Charleston Railroad. The following gentlemen were elected officers:

President—C. C. Wills.

Vice Presidents—Abdiel McClure, D. K. Calhoun, August Miller, Lowry West, John Munhall and Asa Cox.

Secretaries—D. E. McClure and James J. McDonald.

Able and stirring speeches were made by Colonel Joseph S. Haymaker and R. S. Frazer, Esq., after which the meeting adjourned with three rousing cheers for the whole ticket.

LARGE MEETING IN ALLEGANY.

The Republicans of the Fifth, Sixth, Ninth and Eleventh wards, Allegheny, held a mass meeting last evening at the corner of Franklin street and Beaver avenue. The gathering was one of the largest that has assembled in that city since the campaign opened. The speakers were C. L. Forman, Esq., of Ohio, Henry Cordier, Esq., and I. N. Patterson, Esq. The speeches were of the telling kind, and elicited the closest attention of the audience. The enthusiasm of the Republicans in the lower portion of Allegheny is not surpassed in any part of the county, and we confidently look for an old time Republican vote in that section at the November election.

MOON TOWNSHIP MEETING.

On Wednesday evening a very large Republican meeting was held at Sharon School House, in Moon township. The James Gray Mounted Marching Club, numbering seventy-five men, fully uniformed and under command of Capt. W. H. Grey, were in attendance also the Clinton Hayes, Wheeler and Bayne Guards (mounted), containing sixty men fully uniformed, under command of Capt. Wm. Barton. Capt. W. N. Erwin, of the South Side, and a large number of Moon township were also on hands. The meeting organized by the election of the following officers:

Chairman—Wm. Barton.

Vice Presidents—Wm. H. Grey, Wm. Bailey, George Burns, Wilson Woods, John Curry and S. S. Meanor.

Secretaries—Jos. Aten and W. H. Kelso.

The meeting was then addressed by Jas. Fitzsimmons, Esq., Col. Thomas M. Bayne and John S. Lambie, Esq.

There were present at this meeting a large number of Democrats and Temperance men who listened very attentively to the addresses, while the Republicans were very enthusiastic. The Findley township club, under Captain Barton, contains in its ranks a number of men who have heretofore been Democrats. Our friends in Moore and Findley township expect to increase their majority considerably.

EAST END PARADE.

The arrangements for the grand torchlight procession in the East End to-morrow evening are already completed, except as to the transportation. This has been delayed by the scarcity of cars, and the arrangements therefor will be fixed this morning and announced in the papers this afternoon. The people of the East End are preparing for the decoration and illumination of their dwellings, and the display will be one of the finest ever had here. Citizens from all parts of this and Allegheny cities will visit East Liberty to see the parade. Col. Hays, Marshal of the Old City Division, has issued the following:

HEADQUARTERS OLD CITY DIVISION,
HAYES AND WHEELER MARCHING CLUBS,
Corner Fifth avenue and Smithfield street.
PITTSBURGH, October 19, 1876.

General Order No. 4.

I. The marching clubs of this division are hereby notified to meet, for the purpose of attending parading at the East End, on Saturday evening and take their places in line promptly at 7 o'clock P. M., on south side of Grant street, right resting at Washington, facing north, in the following order, viz: B. F. Kennedy, Russel Errett, Grand Central, Eleventh Ward Invincibles, First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth and Tenth wards.

II. The Eleventh, Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Twenty-third ward clubs will join the column on Liberty street at its junction with Center avenue. A staff officer will be placed at that point to conduct them to their position.

I I. The members of the division staff will report at the hour above named at these headquarters mounted and uniformed as heretofore directed.

IV. Company commanders are urged to have their clubs promptly on the ground designated, in order that there may be no delay in taking such transportation as may be furnished.

By order of
H. B. HAYS, Marshal.
JAMES B. MOORE, Assistant Adjutant General.

The Republican Executive Committee will meet this afternoon.

The Russell Erreit marching corps, Captain Barr, were out last night and attracted much attention.

Gen. Negley has invited the members of the County Executive Committee to join in and witness the grand Republican procession in the East End to-morrow evening.

The East End will witness the finest torchlight display ever had here to-morrow evening.

The Republicans of Lawrenceville, along the route of procession on Saturday night, are making extensive preparations for illuminations and decorations.

The Eldorado of Shoppers.

Fifth avenue, between Wood and Market streets, since the completion of the handsome granite pavement is beginning to again assume its wonted activity, the sidewalks are alive with a busy crowd of shoppers flitting from store to store, and as we notice that the many who enter the great carpet houses of Oliver McClintock & Co., 33 Fifth avenue, make their exits with a most satisfied expression overspreading their countenances. We are constrained to admit that somewhere at last must have been found that great desideratum of these hard times—*good goods and low prices.* We enter and are confirmed in our surmise by the immense display of all grades of Carpetings, Oil Cloths, Mattings, Druggets, Rugs, and in fact everything in the line of their business, that they are offering at prices that only come down to us through history as ruling in the cheap days before the war.

Don't Fail to Call

and examine the Radiant Home heating stove at 131 Federal street.

Fine Note Papers and Envelopes.

Stationery my specialty.

GEORGE W. BACKOFEN,
No 161 Smithfield street, above Sixth avenue.

Gents' Cloth Overgaiters

and Enamel Leather Leggins at C. H. Dietrich's, 160 Smithfield street.

"Had I three ears I'd hear thee," says MACBETH to the witches. Had he used B. T. BABBITT'S Best Soap, it is more than doubtful whether he would have seen Birnam wood coming to Dunsinane. But it is only this generation that is so highly favored.

THE COURT RECORD.

A Complete Record of the Proceedings in the Courts Yesterday.

Supreme Court.

(Before Chief Justice Agnew and Justices Sharswood, Mercur, Gordon, Paxson and Woodward.)

Mays et al. vs. Dwight et al.; trustees' *certiorari* to the Common Pleas of Venango county. Argued by Smiley for the appellants and S. C. T. Dodd for appellees.

Appeal of School Directors of Erie School District, *certiorari* to the Common Pleas of Erie county. Argued by Davenport for appellants and Wetmore for appellees.

McFarland vs. *Dispatch* Steam Printing Company, Erie. Argued by Woodruff for plaintiff in error and James C. Marshall, contra. This was a *certiorari* to the Common Pleas of Erie county.

Henderson vs. Henderson; Barber, cashier, vs. Ittel et al., and Ittel et al. vs. Reynolds, were *non prossed.*

Sturtzuicke's appeal; *certiorari* to the Common Pleas of Erie. Argued by Woodruff for appellant and Benson for appellee.

Bryer & Fulls vs. Kilbane. Error to Common Pleas of Erie. Argued by Woodruff for plaintiff in error and Benson contra.

Knowles vs. Kennedy. Error to the Common Pleas of Erie county. Argued by Woodruff for plaintiff in error and Benson contra.

U. S. District Court.

(Before Judge Ketcham.)

The following bills of indictment were found by the Grand Jury: Jacob Bennett, of Indiana county, retailing liquors without paying special tax; J. R. Fry, of Fayette county, retailing liquors without paying special tax; Michael Heffron, passing counterfeit coin; Richard Melanora, having in possession counterfeit coin; A. Sassara, passing counterfeit coin; John Ward, having in his possession certain obligations made in resemblance and similitude of United States notes.

Michael Heffron, arrested in Allegheny City Wednesday evening on a charge of passing fifty cent U. S. notes, counterfeit, was yesterday placed on trial and found guilty.

The jury in the case of Stewart Gibner, indicted for passing counterfeit money, yesterday returned a verdict of guilty.

United States vs. Jacob Bennett, indicted for retailing liquor without payment of the special tax. Verdict of not guilty.

United States vs. J. R. Frey, of Uniontown, Fayette county, indicted for retailing liquor without having paid the special tax. Verdict of guilty.

United States vs. Geo. E. Tanner, indicted for passing counterfeit U. S. currency. On trial.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

Jacob Mahoney et al. vs. scow Evelyn, in admiralty at Erie. John P. Thomson allowed to intervene.

Henry P. Ford, of Beaver Falls, filed a petition for the adjudication in bankruptcy of himself and co-partner, James E. Emerson, trading as Emerson, Ford & Co. The usual order to show cause was issued to copartner not joining.

Common Pleas No. 1.

(Before Judges Sterrett and Collier.)

W. C. Dunlap vs. John Peyton. Verdict for plaintiff for $297.55.

Samuel Duncan vs. G. H. Hasseneyer et al.; previously reported. Jury out.

Gotleib Tuesch vs. Ludwig Huffnagle and wife. Verdict for plaintiff for $190.85.

The trial list having been exhausted the court will not be in session to-day.

Common Pleas No. 2.

(Before Judge Kirkpatrick.)

Anthony Weidman and wife vs. Dennis Lyons and C. Harcum. Verdict for defendants for $41.42.

Wm. J. Wise & Co. vs. Chautauqua Lake Ice Company. Jury withdrawn and case passed over till next week.

Criminal Court.

(Before Judge Ewing.)

Commonwealth vs. Fred. Meyers, indicted for assault and battery on oath of Fred. Schuderman. The defendant was charged with choking and beating the prosecutor. Verdict of guilty and costs divided between the parties.

Commonwealth vs. Harry Moore, indicted for assault and battery on oath of Henry De Boer. Verdict of guilty but recommended to the mercy of the Court.

Commonwealth vs. Michael Ottoway and James Bleakley, indicted by order of Court on motion of the District Attorney, for fornication. The defendants summoned as witnesses for the defense in a case of fornix et det., in which Joseph Beaven was defendant, and in their testimony criminated themselves. They each entered a plea of *nolo contendere*, and were remanded for sentence.

In the case of the Commonwealth vs. Louis Hartman, reported yesterday, the jury returned a verdict of not guilty, and directed that prosecutor pay the costs.

Commonwealth vs. William Delaney, indicted for assault and battery, on oath of Miss Emma Perchment, reported yesterday. Verdict of not guilty and each party to pay half the costs.

Commonwealth vs. August Swopedollar, indicted for fornications assault and battery on oath of Thomas Croft. The parties reside in Ross township, and the defendant was charged with shooting the prosecutor with a shot gun, while prosecutor was trespassing on his (defendant) premises. Verdict of guilty of unlawful shooting.

Commonwealth vs. Sarah Bell, indicted for keeping a disorderly house on Third avenue, on oath of Officer Carey. Verdict of guilty.

Commonwealth vs. Mary Crawford, indicted for being a common scold, on oath of Mrs. Elijah Hall. It was in testimony that the defendant scolded every body at all times and under all circumstances. On trial.

(Trial List for To-day.)

Commonwealth vs.	
Annie Powers,	Thornton Smith,
Mary Crawford,	Carey Sailer, (2)
Geo. Joyce,	T. F. Smith,
John Schroecker,	G. A. Gallupe,
Al. Stockton,	John Schutze, Jr.,
Thomas Giles,	Samuel Wright, et al.
D. P. Hatch (2),	Robert Baird.
Wm. Sweeney,	Conrad Viereck,
George H. Trinby,	John Lewis
Rebecca Hoyt,	Alex. Kitten et al.
Jas. O'Rourke et al.,	Catharine Mellon.
Chas. H. Dillo,	Thomas Miller.
Thos. Murphy.	Joseph Lennarts.

Court Brevities.

THE Grand Jury yesterday returned a true bill in the case of Henry Lenkner, indicted for the murder of Henry Schaffer.

THE case of Laura Sleigh vs. Michael O'Keefe, an action for damages in Common Pleas No. 1, was discontinued yesterday.

PROCEEDINGS were instituted in Common Pleas No. 1 yesterday, by Albert Graff against William Siebert and John W. Rihn, to recover damages for an alleged illegal arrest. Siebert was the collector of taxes in Shaler township, and Rihn the township constable. The plaintiff owns some real and personal property in said township, and alleges that in 1875 he paid to Siebert taxes and took a receipt for the same. Subsequently Siebert made another demand on him for $88, which he refused to pay, whereupon a tax warrant was issued and placed in the hands of Rihn, who arrested the plaintiff on Butler street, put handcuffs on him, and marched him to Eleventh street, where he compelled him to give him $3.50 to secure his release. The plaintiff says that he had personal property in Shaler township more than sufficient to cover the taxes, and that defendant knew this at the time the warrant was issued and the arrest made. He claims $1,000 damages. A capias was issued.

A TRADE TRICK.

The Incredulity of Human Beings—Pretended Smugglers.

"There are tricks in every trade," is a saying so true that it has passed into an adage. But it would be well for the people if they knew, without buying at a dear price, the tricks of all trades One of these tricks, which is extensively practiced in cities near the sea shore, is the pretension of a certain class of peddlers that the goods are smuggled, and the assumption of a pretended secrecy in disposing of their goods. It is only within the past few days that Pittsburgh has been afflicted with the swindlers. The discovery of their presence was made through the police authorities arresting a man as a suspicious person. The individual in question was taken in charge on last Wednesday. He was dressed in a sailor costume in every respect, except his overcoat, which was an unbuttoned, voluminous affair, and had pockets of astonishing capacity. In fact the coat had what might be called a false bottom, or a false lining, the inside pockets extending from side to side and from the bottom of the garment. From these pockets the Chief of Police drew five or six dress patterns, a Paisley shawl, a coat pattern and other articles, enough to make a decent load for a packhorse. While the examination was going on, there appeared in the Chief's office a very gentlemanly looking and well-dressed man, who said that he could vouch for the honesty of the man under arrest. Examination of this gentleman looking man disclosed the fact that he made his purchases of goods in New York, and employed a number of accomplished deceivers to sell them in such a manner as to convey the impression that their statement that the goods were smuggled, and of a superior quality, was correct. The mode of operation of these "smugglers" is to dart cautiously into an alley, or an unfrequented street and gaining admittance to a house, after certain passes and sly words of secrecy, bring from the recesses of the capacious pockets the various treasuries there stowed away. Then on the specious pretext of being of very superior quality are generally disposed of at an excellent profit, and at prices far in advance of those generally charged for the same quality in the stores.

There being nothing in these transactions to warrant the Mayor in holding the men for trial they were discharged. Chief Hartzell, however, desires that notice of their transactions be given the public to guard them against the trick of the sharpers *alias* peddlers.

Sole Leather, Calf Skins,

Uppers, Findings and Shoemakers' Tools, at C. H. Dietrich's, 160 Smithfield street.

Cheap Cook Stoves and Tinware

at 131 Federal street.

IS HE ONE OF THEM?

A Prisoner in the Allegheny Lock-up Charged with Being Concerned in the Attempt to Rob the Second National Bank—His Confinement There for over a Week—The Evidence Against Him—A Deserted Coat Traced to Him.

James McCleary has been confined in the Allegheny lock-up ever since the night of Wednesday, the 11th inst., but so jealously has he been guarded that very few were aware of his presence there, and a less number knew the reason of his imprisonment. He was arrested on suspicion of being one of the gang of robbers that recently attempted to despoil the money vaults of the Second National bank, in this city, at the corner of Liberty street and Garrison alley. On the night of the attempt upon the bank officer Selfridge, of Allegheny, noticed two men hurriedly cross the Fort Wayne Railroad bridge and enter the district enbraced in his beat. He followed them but on Voegtly street, in the Fourth ward, they eluded his observation. Their movements were suspicious, but having lost sight of them he was about dismissing the matter from his memory, when he learned of the effort to rob the bank and of the course the thieves had taken in their retreat. Then his mind at once reverted to the men he had seen, and summoning Lieut. Jerry Smith, officer Atkinson, Sol. Coulson, of the Pittsburgh force, who had joined the Allegheny in pursuit, and several others, he instituted a search among certain houses on First and Liberty streets, in that city. It proved fruitless but the conversation that followed among the officers, and the description of the men given by Selfridge, led officer Brinker, who was of the number, to surmise that one of them might be James McCleary, whom he knew when Chief of Police at Oil City. He also knew of McCleary's relationship to some of the parties in one of the dwellings they had just searched. The next day Brinker and Lieut. Smith visited the Mayor's office in Pittsburgh and examined the coat that had been found in the bank, and which the burglars in their hasty flight had left behind. This garment Brinker thought he recognized as belonging to McCleary. Two weeks ago Lieut. Smith got possession of the coat. Taking it to a female friend of McCleary's he asked her if she knew to whom it belonged. She said at once and positively that it was McCleary's. This was enough to justify an information, which Smith lodged before Mayor Phillips charging McCleary with entering a building with intent to commit a felony. The woman was clear in her identification of the garment, because she had brushed it off a great many times. Turning up the collar of it she pointed out a torn seam, which served to make her more positive than ever as to whom it belonged.

THE ARREST.

On Wednesday a week ago officers Smith and Brinker started to Buena Vista, in Butler county, near Greece City, to arrest McCleary, they having ascertained that he was at that place. They arrived in Buena Vista about eleven o'clock in the forenoon, and found McCleary in a saloon. Just as they entered it they heard him say that he would remain until after dinner. He immediately recognized Brinker, to whom he spoke, adding that he guessed the officer was not after him. He said that he was obliged to go away, but that he would be back after dinner, and that if he could then do so that the train for Buena Vista or Brinker the latter could command his services. He was on the point of leaving the saloon when Jerry Smith arrested him. He asked the reason Jerry Smith replied in reading the warrant charging him with having entered a building with the intention of committing a felony. He wanted to know where the alleged offense had been committed. "In Pittsburgh," was the reply of the officer. "Oh, you don't mean that bank robbery, do you?" he questioned. He was informed that it was the very one meant by the warrant. Taking Brinker to one side McCleary offered him all the money he had, $22, if they would let him go, and offered to get as much more as they might want. His proffer was declined, but at Freeport, while on the way to Allegheny, he requested it and pressed its acceptance. Smith told him that they could be neither bought nor sold. He was brought to Allegheny and imprisoned in the lockup, and there he has been for over a week as closely watched and carefully kept in seclusion and secrecy as if he were worth untold millions. He denies having been in the city at the time of the bank robbery, but the officials claim that they can prove he was there on the night preceding the attempt. He has told a number of stories, all of which the police allege they have investigated and found untrue. He was to have had a hearing last night, but owing to the impossibility of securing the woman by whom they expected to identify the coat, it was postponed until two o'clock this afternoon.

COULDN'T IDENTIFY HIM.

Lieut. Cronin, who was shot on the night of the attempt, the watchman who was gagged, and several other parties who saw the robbers in their flight from the bank, were on hand last night as witnesses. They all took a look at the prisoner, but not one of them could identify him. Cronin was shot by a man in his shirt sleeves, and as McCleary was arraigned in that garb he was implicated in the affair, left his coat behind him, an effort will perhaps be made to connect him with the shooting of Cronin. Mr. M. Whitmore and Mr. Clark, who were present last night as witnesses in McCleary's behalf, informed our reporter that they had known him for some time, and that he was anything else but the kind of a man likely to engage in a bank robbery. They gave him a good reputation, and said he was generous and warm hearted, his only failing being, so far as they knew, that he would occasionally imbibe too much liquor. Mr. John Coyle has been retained for the prisoner. McCleary used to work in the rolling mills of this city, but at the commencement of the oil excitement he went to the oil regions where he has lived ever since, engaged chiefly in the business of saloon-keeping. He is said to be the owner of considerable oil property about Greece City. He is about forty years of age. If he can prove that he sold, gave away or lost the coat that has been traced to him the strength of the case against him will be very materially weakened.

OUT OF THE WHEEL.

Jurors for Common Pleas Court No. 1.

The following names have been drawn from the wheel, to serve as jurors in Common Pleas No. 1, to report on the fourth Monday of November:

John Perring, clerk, Seventeenth ward, city; Jacob F. Ferrer, farmer, Union township; J. C. Thompson, flour merchant, Sixth ward, Allegheny; Jacob Dunmeyer, gent, Eighth ward, city; Charles Dunmeyer, Thirteenth ward, city; Cormick P. Hagan, boiler, Twenty-fourth ward, city; Henry Weekasser, liquor dealer, Seventh ward, Allegheny, Hiram Powell, assessor, Twenty-fifth ward, city; James Kinsley, machinist, First ward, Allegheny; Morgan Layton, laborer, Second ward, city, Jesse Sutton, teamster, Eighth ward, Allegheny; Wm. Linton, farmer, Findlay township; James Sharp, constable, Fifth ward, city; Frederick Weise, cabinet maker, Second ward, Allegheny; Michael Reddy, Eighth ward, city; Jacob Houchley, cabinet maker, Third ward, Allegheny; Ira Kennedy, farmer, Mifflin township; Samuel Woodrow, farmer, Fawn township; John Beck, salt manufacturer, Thirty-sixth ward, city; David Yarnald, frame maker, Third ward, Allegheny; John Gaether, gent, Eighth ward, city; Samuel Hunter, gent, Eighth ward, Allegheny; Robert Boyce, farmer, South Fayette township; N. J. Bigley, coal merchant, Varsailles township; Amos Belcher, butcher, Second ward, Allegheny; David Malone, laborer, McKeesport; R. F. Weddle, merchant, Fifth ward Allegheny; Hugh McCory, carpenter, Third ward, Allegheny; David Lewis, laborer, Twenty-fourth ward, city; G. Hunter, gent, Twenty-sixth ward, city; Speaker Graham, farmer, Pine township; Thomas P. Roberts, civil engineer, Seventh ward, city; Robert P. Watson, coal merchant, Shaler township; Wm. P. Bedell, gent, Fifteenth ward, Allegheny; Jas. Verner, gent, Fourth ward, city; Geo. Johnson, Jr., plasterer, Thirty-seventh ward, city; Charles Kimpal, shomaker, Sixteenth ward, city; J. R. McMeans, laberer, Harrison township; Wm. McGinnis, builder, Twenty-eighth ward, city; Frank Jeffrey, carpenter, Seventeenth ward, city; Raphael Sergeant, clerk, Sixth ward, city; William Crouch, farmer, Baldwin township; John Anderson, farmer, Leet township; Robert Moffit, grocer, Etna borough; H. J. McGivern, constable, Sharpsburg borough; H. C. English, shoemaker, Pine township; William Adams, blacksmith, Robinson township; John Wallace, huckster, Sixth ward, Allegheny; Haslon Woodhouse, merchant, First ward, Allegheny; Hudson D. Swearer, glass helper, Twenty-fifth ward, city; Thomas B. Wilson, blacksmith, Kilbuck township; Wm. S. McDowell, laborer, Second ward, city; Henry Burchfield, farmer, Penn township; August Nolte, carpenter, Eighth ward, Allegheny; Wm. N. Burchfield, gent, Twentieth ward, city; R. Rumbert, clerk, Lincoln township; John O'Reilly, puddler, Thirty-second ward, city; C. A. W. Redlich, physician, Sharpsburg.

Real Estate Transfers.

The following transfers of real estate have been placed on file in the Recorder's office since our last report:

Thomas O'Reilly to John Trich, September 12, 1876; lot in McKeesport.....$2,050
John Trich to John Speelman, May 1, 1876; lot in McKeesport.....$1,200
S. J. Chamberlin to Wm. A. Payne, October 11, 1876; 87 acres of coal in Jefferson township.....$2,500
Wm. Kinnear to A. Craighead, April 24, 1876; 2 lots in Elizabeth township.....$1,200
Homestead Bank to John L. Neeb, August, 29, 1876; 2 lots in Homestead.....$2,000
Same to Harry Neeb, August 29, 1876; 2 lots in Homestead.....$2,000
W. S. Boyd to S. M. Boyd, July 5, 1876; lot in the Thirty-first ward, Pittsburgh.....$100
James Hall to Joseph McCaffrey et al., September 9, 1876; lot in Sixth the ward, Pittsburgh.....$3,800
George J. Tomlinson to W. J. Thompson, October 13, 1876; lot in Bellevue borough.....$2,500

Radiant Home Heating Stove

at 131 Federal street.

I Mean What I Say!

I will sell Ladies' unredeemed Solid Gold Watches at $15, $16, $17 and $18, worth from $30 to $50. Warranted good time keepers. E. DeRoy's only loan office, in GAZETTE building—153 Smithfield street—153.

Come to 131 Federal Street

for your fine iron coal vases, coal hods, &c

BREVITIES.

....This is Presbyterian day at the Centennial. The Witherspoon Monument will be unveiled.

....The Presbyterian Synod meets this morning in the Shady Side church, Rev. W. T. Beatty's, and will continue in session until next Tuesday.

....A meeting of the Women's Foreign Missionary Society of this county will be held next Thursday in the Third Presbyterian church, on Sixth avenue.

....Jacob Brickley was arrested on Wednesday evening for the larceny of a lot of brass valves from a machine shop near the Point. He will have a hearing to-day.

....James Coyle, driver of an express wagon, fell from his wagon on Federal street, Allegheny, yesterday afternoon and fractured one of his arms. Dr. B. B. Smith reduced the fracture.

....The Grange hotel accommodations for the excurting children to the Centennial it seems did not exceed expectations. They were obliged to put up with what they got, and that, it is said, was not super-excellent.

....James Kelly, for the larceny of $1.50 from Mrs. McKee, a produce peddler, was yesterday committed for trial by Mayor McCarthy. She caught him in the act of making the depredation and had him arrested.

....The appropriation for the Board of Health being exhausted, and Councils refusing to give the $4,000 additional asked for, it looks very much as if the Board must either suspend operations or run on a credit system.

....Hon. John C. Flenniken, of Waynesburg, Greene county, has been held in $4,000 bail for trial at the next term of court on charges of embezzlement and larceny as bailee. The cases were continued from the late term.

....About three o'clock yesterday morning a man was heard screaming for help, near the corner of Fulton street and Western avenue, Allegheny. The police were notified and investigated the matter, but could not learn who the man was.

....Patrick McGeary, a coal miner, was killed in Dickson, Stewart & Co.'s coal mine, at Swissvale, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, on Wednesday morning, by falling slate. He was thirty-six years of age, and leaves an invalid wife and three children.

....Yesterday morning, as Mathew Galtman, of McCandless township, was driving along the Butcher's Run road, in Allegheny, his horse threw him down a ten foot embankment, bruising him considerably about the shoulders and stunning him for a few moments.

....James Bell, the workman at the foundation of the new Water Works who fell into one of the pits about a month ago, has recovered. "Reddy" Henderson, who jumped into the main pit last Saturday, to avoid being struck by a derrick chain, was more seriously injured, and may lose one of his legs.

....The Society of the Cincinnati celebrated at Philadelphia on Wednesday the anniversary of the surrender of Cornwallis. The only members of the Society in this city are Fitz Hugh Lee, John B. Livingstone, Harry S. Denny and Henry Irwin. The organization originated among the officers in the American Revolutionary Army.

....William McPhillamy, an Irish giant in the Third ward, Allegheny, won $200 on a bet that a certain horse could not pull him from a position prone upon the earth to an upright one. The test was made at the corner of James and Second streets. McPhillamy placed a broad band around his body, laid down and then braced his feet against a stout support. A sixty foot rope with the horse at one end of it was attached to the band. The tug commenced but McPhillamy was immovable. The horse could hardly budge him. Then a mule was brought but it also was discomfitted. McPhillamy was declared the winner.

PERSONAL.

***Mr. John Shipton, the venerable Chairman of the Fin